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SCIENTISTS SHOULD GIVE WHOLE POWER IN PRODUCTION WAR

Inouye Says Foes Concentrating Energy on More Goods To Carry on Conflict

KEEP UP WITH SUPPLIES

Victor in This Struggle Is Nation That Is Always Ahead of Consumption

Urging all the scientists and engineers of the nation to bestir themselves to concentrate their whole power on the prosecution of the current war of wear and tear, Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, President of the Engineering Board, spoke through the JOAK from 7:30 p.m. yesterday on the subject of "Science and Engineering in Wartime.".

He stated that in modern warfare all the arts of science and engineering are required to gain an ultimate victory, and said that the Science and Engineering Council which will be instituted by the Government is for the object of concentrating all the engineering power of Nippon for the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

Viscount Inouye's speech made to stress the necessity of the establishment of a Throne Aid structure of the Nipponese scientific and engineering world, follows in gist:

"Day-dreaming about an ultimate victory, the United States and Britain, our mortal foes are rising in earnest in a war of revenge [illegible] rich natural resources and industrial power at their disposal.

"The current war is a continuation of decisive battles. Moreover, it is a large-scale conflict interspersed with short and long compaigns.

"Therefore, belligerents who cannot keep up with the consumption of war supplies must lose the war. Needless to say, it is of vital importance to increase and maintain the productivity of the nation at its maximum in wartime.

"At this juncture of our national rise or fall, it is the scientists and engineers who are directly responsible for the productivity expansion for the sake of national defense. There is no time than now when the State and scientists were more closely related to each other.

"Counter-offensive being contemplated by the United States and Britain is a game of 'all or nothing' in which they intend to mobilize all their sicentific and engineering power. Accordingly, we, scientists and engineers, always feel the power of the enemy planes and submarines near us.

"The Government decided to establish the Science and Engineering Council, for which preparations are being made strenuously.

"The object of the Council consists in concentrating all the engineering power of the nation for the prosecution of the current war, and that, in a fitting manner.

All the scientists and engineers of the nation are earnestly urged to concentrate their strength on the satisfactory operation of the Council, whether or not they are members of the Council.

"Through the Council they are expected to establish a Throne Aid structure of the scientific and engineering world of Nippon.

"You should realize the future of the nation rests on your shoulders, scientists and engineers. You are enjoined to make strenuous efforts to fulfill your duty as scientists and engineers in wartime."

WILHELMSTRASSE IS SURE OF TURKEY'S NEUTRALITY

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, December 16.—German Foreign Office circles are confident of the neutrality of Turkey, despite the report sent by United Press from Ankara that negotiations are now being made for the conclusion of a neutral policy," German Foreign Office authorities declare.

"There is no indication whatever that Turkey will give up its former neutral policy," German Foreign Office authorities declare.

"The enemies are circulating such a report, without understanding with the Turkish Government. We do not doubt the sincere attitude of the Turkish Government in maintaining neutrality despite all schemes of the enemies to coerce Turkey to their side."

Her Imperial Majesty The Empress Dowager Presents Watch Gifts

Evincing deep interest in war relief work, Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager presented gifts of 30 specially made watches to blind ex-servicemen yesterday, Domei reported. This is the fourth time since December, 1940, that Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager has given similar timepieces to disabled soldiers. Eight out of the 30 privileged soldiers already have received the Imperial gifts through General Shigeru Honjo, President of the Military Relief Board. The remaining gifts will be presented to the blind ex-servicemen by December 25.

INDIA TO ESTABLISH FOOD MINISTRY SOON

Viceroy Takes Action to Ease Acute Shortage—War Expenditure Skyrockets

HINDUS, MUSLIMS MEET

Session Called to Seek Understanding—Wants to Curtail Linlithgow's Power

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, December 17.—To meet the aggravating food situation in India, a ministry will be established, it was revealed yesterday in a speech made by Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, according to a New Delhi broadcast intercepted here today.

After touching upon the problem of national defense, labor and the cultivation of rubber trees in India, Linlithgow made public, in his speech that for the settlement of the food problem, the British Indian Government will establish a Food Ministry.

In his address, he also referred to the war expenditure of India, stating that in the first six months of the War of Greater East Asia, the Indian Government spent 290,000,000 rupees and up to October a total sum of 1,300,000,000 rupees was required as war funds.

Indians Hold Parley

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 17.—At the instance of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the Indian Liberal Party, a joint conference was held last Saturday in Allahabad with the attendance of the representatives of the Indian National Congress Party, the India Liberal Party, the Mahasabha Party and of the Sikh and Parsee races, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

The council was held primarily for deliberating upon the problem of cooperation between the Hindus and Muslims. However, a conclusion was reached at the council that for saving the current political crisis in India, it is a prerequisite to curtail the Governor-General's authority and establish India's autonomy except on matters regarding national defense.

The resolution said to have been passed at the joint conference follows in gist:

1. At present, the Governor-General of India has a right to veto the decision made by the Council of State and by the Governor-General's Council. But it is necessary for the Indians to abolish Governor-General's right of veto.

2. The British-Indian Government should hand over all the administrative rights except military and national defense to an Indian coalition Cabinet, and the Premier of the coalition Cabinet should take charge of the administration.

According to Sir Tej at whose instance the conference was held, it was admitted by those present that it is necessary for the Hindus and Muslims to reconcile with each other and cooperate.

The President of the India Liberal Party is further quoted to have declared that before the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, the leaders of the India Muslim League had intimated

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No Reply From Mrs. Chiang

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, December 16.—The British Government announced today that although an invitation was sent to Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, now at Washington, to visit England, no reply has yet been received from her.

ENEMY IS HELPLESS TO HINDER AXIS PUSH IN N. AFRICA BATTLE

Italian High Command Announces Foe Attacks in Cyrenaica Sector Fail

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Luftwaffe Hits Philippeville Harbor—Military Establishments Blasted

Domei

ROME, December 17.—The latest attempt of the enemy in the Cyrenaican sector to check the systematic movement of the Axis proved an utter failure, the Italian High Command announced at noon today in its bulletin which substantially reads:

"The enemy tried to check the systematic move of the Axis in the Cyrenaican sector, which, met by the furious attack of the latter, completely failed. The enemies withdrew leaving many ammunition behind them, and hundreds of the enemies have been taken prisoners.

"Moreover, the Axis forces routed the enemies who took a counter-offensive in the desert zone in southern Libya.

"Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe in North French Africa raided various enemy air bases, especially Philippeville Harbor where many military establishments were inflicted serious damage. Three British planes were shot down in the same sector.

"Sfax and Tunis Harbors were raided by the enemy but the Axis ground fires in meeting the raiders shot down three of them."

The communique added that the Luftwaffe staged a nocturnal raid on the enemy's supply base at Benghazi and inflicted heavy damage on harbor facilities.

The enemy air base at Tunis suffered severe bombing by the German air forces on Wednesday.

Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe bombed many points in southern England on Wednesday.

Enemy Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, December 17.—The Axis forces in the Cyrenaica sector of the North African Front have effected their westward advance according to strategy. All enemy attempts to check the Axis forces in the new operation have met with complete failure, the German High Command announced in its communique at noon today.

THAILAND TO DISPATCH NAVAL OFFICER TO F.I.C.

Step Taken to Boost Further Amity Existing Between Navies of 2 Countries

Domei

BANGKOK, December 17.—The Thai Government will shortly send a high naval officer to French Indo-China to promote further the friendship and amity now existing between the navies of Thailand and French Indo-China, it was revealed today by a spokesman of the Thai Government to the press.

The spokesman further disclosed that both Thailand and French Indo-China have mutually agreed to appoint high commissioners for the Mekong area and the first meeting of the high commissioners will take place shortly.

It was emphasized by the spokesman that since the completion of new boundary lines, the relations between Thailand and French Indo-China have become markedly cordial and friendly.

New Swiss President Named

Domei

BERLIN, December 17.—The National Council of Switzerland held its presidential election this morning and Vice-President and Communications Minister Enrico Celio was elected the President, while Finance Minister Walter Stampfli was elected as the Vice-President.

British Rates Increased

STOCKHOLM.—British marine insurance rates have been increased owing to the increased submarine activity of the Axis Powers in the southern Atlantic, according to a London report. Rates for freight traffic between Britain and the American continent have been increased from 6 to 10 per cent.

French Indo-China Officer Derides Yankee Excuses on Hawaii Debacle

Captain Juin in Sensational Comment Says Damages Of Pearl Harbor Exceed That of Great Jutland Naval Battle in Last World War

Yomiuri-Hochi

HANOI, December 16.—The excuse with which the Washington authorities have been trying to rid themselves of the responsibility of the Pearl Harbor debacle is quite unjustifiable, it was emphasized by Captain Juin, chairman of the Nippon-French Indo-China Liaison Committee, writing editorially in the December 15 issue of the Action, a Hanoi journal.

Attributing the cause of the disaster that befell the United States forces at Hawaii on December 8, 1941 to the unpreparedness on the part of the American military authorities, Captain Juin declared, "By denouncing the debacle of Pearl Harbor a 'treacherous attack,' America has betrayed its unpreparedness."

His article, entitled "The Pearl Harbor Attack," which has provoked a sensation here, follows:

"Washington announced the damages suffered at Pearl Harbor one year after the outbreak of the war. This testifies to the fact that on December 8, 1941, the American navy was dealt a severe blow the like of which has never been known in the history of the United States or in the annals of the World War I.

"The damage suffered by the American navy at Hawaii exceeded in scope that of the famous Jutland Naval Battle in the last World War. In this disaster at Hawaii, half of the American battleships were destroyed together with 180 aircraft. This fact was so extraordinary that many people of the world did not believe in the communique issued by Tokyo. But they have now been compelled to recognize fully the honesty of Nippon's announcement.

"The Washington authorities have been trying to justify their failure by alleging that they were attacked unawares. This excuse is quite unjustifiable.

"No one failed to be aware of the serious situation which was prevailing in the early part of December of 1941. At that time, the tension in the Pacific was in its climax. The general situation was similar to that prevalent in February of 1904 when Nippon declared war on Russia and the Nippon Navy was going to launch an attack on Port Arthur. To recall this time would have been enough for the American forces at Hawaii to be on the alert.

"The duty of an army or navy is to be prepared for an action at any moment. It is to be recalled that the Russian forces had been well prepared when they were attacked on

(Continued on Page 2)

ASSOCIATION SET UP FOR E. ASIA SCRIBES

I.R.A.A. Is Sponsor; Inaugural Meet Held Yesterday; Many Notables Attend

An association for correspondents of news agencies in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, residing in Tokyo, and reporters of various vernaculars concerned, was formed on Thursday afternoon through the good offices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The inaugural meeting was held at the Sansuiro restaurant at Hibiya, on Thursday at 4.30 p.m.

Among those present were Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters; representatives from the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, the Board of Information, various local vernaculars, Chinese and Thai newspapers and others.

At the outset of the meeting the regulations of the association were decided upon, followed by the election of secretaries.

The function was brought to an end at 7 p.m. after all the participants made a fresh resolve to do their level best for the attainment of final victory and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Egypt to Float Loan

ANKARA.—The Egyptian Government will float another loan both at home and abroad in order to buy up this year's cotton crop, of which Britain is not able to take anything owing to tonnage difficulties. The amount of this loan is not yet known but a certain portion of it is to be floated in the United States, it is said.

Reich-Spain Sign Trade Pact

Domei

MADRID, December 17.—A German-Spanish commercial agreement was signed today at the Spanish Foreign Office by Spanish Foreign Minister General Francisco G. Jordana and the German Ambassador to Spain.

CANADA'S HANDLING OF CHINESE BERATED

Chungking Official Journal Finds That Nationals Still Hated by Dominion

Domei

PEKING, December 17.—Indignation over the ill-treatment accorded to Chinese nationals by both Government officials and civilians in Canada, has been voiced editorially by the Ta Kung Pao, official organ of the Chungking Government, according to reports reaching here from the Chiang capital.

Ill-treatment of Chinese nationals, the Chungking journal declared in an editorial published on December 15, shows that the Canadians are still dictated by their racial prejudice although outwardly they profess the Chinese to be their friends. The journal urged the Government of Canada to revise its immigration law so as to conform with the principle of equality for all in the anti Axis camp.

Considerable interest has been aroused among local Chinese circles by the Chungking report which followed closely on the heels of information that a rift was caused between Chungking and the United States by the discriminatory conscription of Chinese nationals into military service by the American army authorities.

Commenting on these reports, local observers declared that there is nothing to choose between the United States and Canada, and for that matter, Britain as well in the treatment of Chinese nationals, for all their trumpeting of intentions to relinquish their extraterritorial rights in China.

Chungking advices also indicated that Chiang Kai-shek and his associates are most worried about the forcible discriminatory conscription of Chinese nationals into military service in the United States because it will affect overseas Chinese contributions to the Chungking war coffer.

Henderson Quits Post

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—United States Price Control Chief, Leon Henderson, resigned today, it is reported from Washington.

Nippon Radio News Popular in Thailand Due to Honesty; Outshines Those of Foes

The terse, clear honesty and forcefulness of the news broadcasts from Radio Tokyo which are received every night at 9 o'clock in Thailand have won for Nippon a victory in the "war of radio waves" every bit as convincing and sharply defined as the sweeping victories achieved by the armed forces of Nippon, the Nichi Nichi reported today from Bangkok, states Domei.

Clearing away enemy propaganda like a Southern squall, the Tokyo news broadcasts get the better of those of the enemy countries night after night, the paper discloses.

It adds that the Thailanders feel that the United States broadcasts are "completely out of focus," while the British news broadcasts are too argumentative to command any interest. Chungking and Australian broadcasts are received with a shrug because of their gloomy dismalness.

THAILAND'S BUDGET FOR THE NEXT YEAR OBTAINS APPROVAL

Passed by Legislature; 278-Million Bahts for National Expenditure

EFFECTIVE FROM JAN. 1

Sound Progress of Thai Wartime Finance Seen; Central Bank Set Up

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BANGKOK, December 17.—Thailand's national budget for the 1943 fiscal year beginning January 1, next year, has just been passed by the legislature, or the Assembly of the People's Representatives. This budget, when viewed in concert with the establishment here on December 10, of the Central Bank, is regarded as a good indication that the wartime financial structure of Thailand is being built smoothly.

In the newly-approved general budget the national expenditure is represented by a sum of 278,000,000 bahts. This figure, though insignificant when compared with similar estimates for Nippon, constitutes a historic increase. Last year the national expenditures of Thailand amounted to 204,000,000 bahts due to her relations with French Indo-China over her border line issues and other reasons. The same budget for this year totals 219,000,000 bahts, which will be raised by about 60,000,000 bahts next year. This epochal increase in annual expenditure, especially when viewed from the angle of the dwindling tendency of her revenues, clearly bespeaks of Thailand's firm resolution to bravely meet her wartime needs.

Has Two Divisions

Thailand, it is remembered, has its national expenditure divided into two categories, namely, the general account and the special account. The latter expenditure has generally sought its source in the reserve State funds and national loans. Notable in this connection is the fact that the amount of expenditure for the special account has been exceedingly small in comparison with the others, which has been attributed to the healthy condition of Thailand's State finance.

With the unusual press of the international situation from last year, which first of all manifested itself in the gradual lowering of national revenue, the country had no recourse but to rely, for her national defense establishments, on the special account, which resulted in the increase of national bonds.

This trend of the country's finance is seen in the drafting of her budget for next year. Against 148,000,000 bahts for the general account expenditure, the sum allotted for the special account is 129,000,000 bahts, the latter's increase over this year's being 36,000,000 bahts. In other words, an unprecedented occurrence has been witnessed in Thailand's State finance that the special and general accounts for expenditure roughly equal each other.

Turning to the new Central Bank in Thailand, it is noted, in this connection, that the country had no such organ in the past. All the affairs disposed of by this organ in other countries were directly managed by the financial authorities. Its establishment about 10 days ago, on the old site of the Bangkok branch of the now extinct Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation, may be taken as a consolidation of Thailand's financial structure as well as a very good sign for the country's growth as an independent State. Thus it has been well indicated that the country has the two major branches of her finance properly differentiated.

Has Large Capital

The new bank is capitalized at 20,000,000 bahts all paid in by the Government. It operates on the basis of two departments of issue and general banking business, respectively. It monopolizes the issue right specially granted by the Government. The bank also handles business connected with the floatation of national bonds and the concentration of foreign exchange.

As Thailand is pressed with the need of increasing national bonds the Government proclaimed last October that it would issue bonds to the value of 60,000,000 bahts during the next four years. Of the total expected amount of bonds, only 26,000,000

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Gasoline Shortage Acute in America; Ickes Makes Appeal

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—The shortage of gasoline in the United States is becoming acute, and particularly in large cities as New York and Chicago. Secretary of the Interior, Harold Ickes, concurrently Oil Controller, urged New Yorkers today to economize on gasoline declaring: "The gasoline stock in New York has recently reached the lowest level, and the present supply of gasoline is the highest possible rate, there being absolutely no possibility of increasing the supply ratio."

18 SHIPS TORPEDOED BY GERMAN U-BOATS

Special Communique of High Command Says Total Tonnage Amounts to 98,000 Tons

VESSEL TO AFRICA SUNK

City of Bombay, 7,140 Tons, Was Fully Loaded With Munitions and Airplanes

Domei

BERLIN, December 17.—In a special communique issued this noon, the German High Command announced that German submarines sank 18 enemy ships, amounting to 98,000 tons in addition to one destroyer.

More details late this evening were made public as follows:

Among the enemy ships sunk were included four oil tankers totaling 27,500 tons, two of which aggregating 13.500 tons were destroyed in the Northern Atlantic Ocean, while the other two belonged to a great group of six tankers convoyed by five destroyers cruising through the Caribbean Sea.

Carrying munitions and airplanes for the African front, the City of Bombay, 7,140 tons, was also sunk.

Germans Sink 18 Ships

Domei

BERLIN, December 17.—In a special communique issued at noon today, the German High Command announced that in the Northern, Central and Southern Atlantic as well as in the waters off Cape Town, German submarines sank 18 enemy ships totalling 98,000 tons and one destroyer, and also torpedoed and damaged seriously two enemy merchant ships.

MORE JEWS ARE MIGRATING TO WEST ASIAN COUNTRIES

Acting as 5th Columnists for U.S., Britain—Afghanistan Restricts Movement

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, December 17.—The number of Jews who are migrating from Europe and America to West Asian territories is rapidly increasing and it is not difficult to imagine that they are playing the role of fifth columnists for the British and American interest.

In full realization of this situation, the Afghanistan Government decided to restrict the residence of Jews to certain fixed areas, and accordingly issued a law governing the residence of Jews yesterday, it is reported from Teheran.

Under the new law, Jews are prohibited from residing in districts other than the special Jewish quarters established at Kabul and Herat. Also they are prohibited from leaving their houses after 8 p.m., from trading outside the above special quarters, and moreover from engaging in professions either in official or public capacity.

STIMSON MAY QUIT POST

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 17.—President Fanklin D. Roosevelt is intending to make a very important statement before the end of the year concerning the establishment of a wartime administrative structure in view of the present war situation, it is reported.

Another report from Washington says that Secretary of War Colonel Henry Stimson may shortly resign his post to be replaced by Frank Murphy, Justice of the Supreme Court, but this report is still only a rumor.

REICH ANNIHILATES ENCIRCLED SOVIETS IN TROPETZ SECTOR

Germans Take 4,217 Prisoners And Colossal Amount of War Trophies

15,000 ENEMY DEAD LEFT

60 Red Planes Downed—Axis Extends Operations in Don-Volga Area

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, December 17.—The Soviet forces surrounded in the Tropetz area were completely annihilated, and German forces captured 4,217 prisoners, 542 tank and armored cars, 447 guns of all types and more than 1,000 vehicles, while enemy bodies left on the field reached 15,000.

60 Soviet Planes Lost

Domei

BERLIN, December 17.—The Soviet air force lost 60 planes yesterday on the Eastern Front, of which 58 were downed in air combats the German High Command announced in its communique issued at noon today. The general war situation covered by the communique follows:

"The German-Rumanian combined army operating between the Don and Volga rivers remarkably extended its sphere of influence on Wednesday. Soviet tanks attempted to penetrated the Axis positions at many points, but each attack was frustrated. The Soviets lost 30 tanks in these engagements.

"The Soviet troops, on the banks of the Don River, are launching persistent counter-offensives, against which the Germans are staging fierce battles.

"The Reich forces in the southeastern sector of Tropetz, on Wednesday, annihilated the enemy forces which had been encircled by the Germans. In this engagement, the Soviets suffered 15,000 killed and 4,217 enemy soldiers were captured. Other enemy losses consist of 542 tanks or armored cars, 447 artillery pieces, more than 1,000 motortrucks and 17 warplanes.

"In the Terek sector, the German forces routed Soviet tank units. The enemy lost 16 tanks.

Pressing Soviet Forces

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—The German forces in the southwestern sector of Stalingrad are reported to be pressing the Soviets since Monday. All furious resistances staged by the Soviets are proving no match against the mighty power of the German attackers, it is said.

A broadcast from Moscow today, acknowledging the fierce battle between the opposing forces in this sector, asserted that the fight is raging in ferocity.

The German reports indicated that the Reich forces are continuing their offensive on the strength of tank units.

The Soviets are being steadily encircled by the Germans and thus the former's attempt to penetrate the middle zone between the Don and Volga Rivers is being completely frustrated, the reports declared.

NOTED EDUCATOR DIES

Death Takes Yasuda, Ex-Professor, Director of Tokyo Polytech

Rokuzo Yasuda, 68, Professor Emeritus and Ex-Director of the Tokyo Higher Polytechnic School, died of stomach ailment at his residence at Fujisawa, early Wednesday morning.

The late Mr. Yasuda was born in Saitama Prefecture. After graduating from the Tokyo Higher Technical School, he was appointed professor at his alma mater. Upon the establishment of the Tokyo Higher Polytechnic School in 1921, he was appointed professor on its faculty. In 1928, he was promoted to director at the same institution, the post which he held until his retirement last year. In the meantime, he was sent twice to Europe and America on tours of inspection.

The funeral service will be conducted on December 24 at 1 p.m. at the Tokyo Higher Polytechnic School, according to Buddhistic rites.

INTIMATE TIES BIND NIPPON, F. INDO-CHINA

Joint Collaboration Necessary For Stabilizing Economy Of Southern Country

PLANS AUTARCHIC STATE

Cooperation in New Order Sees Alleviation of Serious Internal Situation

Although a military pact was concluded and a trade agreement reached between Japan and French Indo-China, it is plainly understood that French Indo-China is by no means occupied by the Japanese Forces. As a matter of fact, she is undeniably a neutral territory and the French Indo-China Government is dependent on the Vichy Government in connection with its military and international problems.

French Indo-China is now slowly but steadily stepping forward in exercising economic control so as to realize an autarchic state. Judging, however, from the actual state of affairs observed there, she will not be able to succeed in setting up a state of self-sufficiency without her economic relations with Japan. With her economic relations totally severed from France Proper, there is no alternative for her but to participate in the movement for the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

What concerns the French Indo-China Government is the growing tendency for a monetary inflation and the resultant rise in prices of commodities. It will be remembered that she was formerly dependent on her home country, France, and other foreign sources for supplies of daily necessities except certain raw materials and foodstuffs, and there is no denying the fact that French Indo-China is now fairly hit by a marked fall in the volume of imports from her overseas sources of supplies.

Index Figures Doubled

It is under these circumstances that the index figures of the wholesale prices of imported commodities nearly doubled in November, 1941 as compared with 1939, as shown below:

Index Figures of Wholesale Prices of Imported Commodities
(Based on the unit of 100 in 1925)

1939	158
1940	223
1941:	
August	392
September	413
October	414
November	415

Similar effects are felt in the production of cotton and rayon for clothes in French Indo-China due to the difficulty in importing raw materials required therefor. Again this difficulty has given rise to a remarkable demand for substitute products and a corresponding advance in their prices, and naturally there cropped up a certain class of people enjoying greatly increased and enhanced purchasing power.

Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, some of the Chinese and Annamese started hoarding various commodities in anticipation of a shortage in them apart from speculative motives, and it is related that even local authorities did the like with an appropriation extraordinarily fixed for the same purpose.

All this goes to account for the handicaps peculiar to the transition age in connection with the War of Greater East Asia. But a great change is taking place and French Indo-China is today cooperating with Japan as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by reorganizing her economic structure to one befitting wartime in order to pave the way for economic development in the two countries.

Japan-F.I.C. Amity

The friendly relationship existing between Japan and French Indo-China has attained the point where the two nations have become militarily united for the purpose of defense. This unity or oneness has not been brought about by the usual on-the-surface international treaty or agreement but is vitally real—one which has been governed by destiny. It has come about because of the sincere feelings of the two to stake their lives in sharing each other's fortune. This transforming union has become real through a relationship of scientific indivisibility.

There is no opening for attack in the interflow of necessary commodities between the two nations. If there were, then neither can sustain life and will not be able to continue the war. And if such a thing should happen, tremendous misery, which causes one to shudder even to imagine, lies in wait. From this view it is more than natural that since the signing of the economic agreement between Japan and French Indo-China, trade has been carried on smoothly and satisfactorily. It is due to the officials and people of the two nations who have heightened their realization of the meaning of the New Order in Greater East Asia and are working to establish a sphere of self-sufficiency.

The government of French Indo-China has overcome numerous difficulties prevailing under these wartime conditions and late this year even opened an industrial and commercial exposition at Saigon.

Japan and French Indo-China, in their respective fields, form two of the principal pillars of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Japan, as a highly developed industrial nation, produces daily necessities, machinery, and scientific commodities, and French Indo-China, as an agricultural and mining nation, produces natural resources, raw materials. Both of the nations produce what they produce in quantities exceeding their national needs. Therefore it is only too natural, viewed from the idea of co-prosperity, that an interflow of commodities should take place between the two.

Trade Was Restricted

It would be a natural development even without a trade agreement. But it has been regrettable that in the past our trade relations were under the old structure, so that these relationships were prevented from coming into being.

Under the new order, this trade agreement was established to bring the relationships back to the natural state, wherein both nations could mutually benefit. That was the mutual desire. Thus with the putting into effect of the agreement it is the attitude of Japan to bear every sacrifice in order to supply its friend with as much of the desired commodities as possible. That is the first condition. Then by doing so Japan can expect its neighbor to supply it with what it wants.

It is not the intention to supply French Indo-China merely with what the agreement stipulates—the terms of the agreement merely state the minimum of the amount of commodities to be supplied. This is made clear by the fact that after the signing of the pact, the Japanese Government allowed goods which were not in the agreement to be shipped whenever the Government of French Indo-China allowed that to be done.

In exports to be sent from Japan through the agreement, Japan has taken steps to maintain prices as low as possible, by cooperating with the policy toward low prices. It is even working to prevent the natural rise in the prices of goods not included in the pact.

Nipponese Cast Ashore on an Isle In S. Seas for 5 Years Is Rescued

Fugi Kinjo, 36, Native of Loochoo Islands, Moved Deeply by Nippon's Declaration of War; Back Here for Military Examination

This is a story of a modern Robinson Crusoe who lived for five years on a remote island in the South Seas where he had drifted ashore in his voyage from Celebes to Surabaya. He was recently rescued by a Nipponese ship.

Fugi Kinjo, 36, the hero of the story, had been in the service of the Nipponese Army as an interpreter since being rescued last March but recently returned here to undergo military examination. He is a native of the Loochoo Islands and one of the famous Itoman fishermen.

Recounting his adventurous life, Mr. Kinjo gave the following interview to the Nichi Nichi:

"I went to Celebes when I was 19 years old. I don't know the present whereabouts of the 13 companions of mine who went to the South together with me. After living in Celebes for 17 years, I set sail for Surabaya in a small boat accompanied by three natives in the spring of 1937.

"The boat was wrecked in a terrific storm, and I was cast ashore on an island called Pasoso which is situated 400 miles west of Menado in the Celebes Island. It was a small island inhabited only by six natives.

"I built a hut and led a primitive life together with the inhabitants. Fish and fruits were all I could get as food. As there was no pure water in the island, I had to drink sea water.

"In December last year, or five years after I had settled there, one of the islanders told me that he had been informed by fishermen who happened to sail near the island, that a war had started between Nippon and the Dutch East Indies. He further said that the Nipponese residents in Celebes had been arrested by the Dutch soldiers and urged me to flee from that island.

"Thinking it dangerous to remain there, I set sail in a small boat with provisions for three months. Ten days after I left the island, I again met with a terrific storm and lost my way. Utterly helpless, I continued to sail while the provisions rapidly diminished.

"I had drifted for three months and a half when I met with a large ship flying a Rising Sun ensign. Words fail to describe the overwhelming joy I experienced at that time. I could do nothing but to shout wildly. Fortunately, I was discovered by the crew of the ship. How glad I was to see Nipponese soldiers aboard the vessel and how strange I felt when I spoke in Nipponese for the first time in five years!

"The place where I was rescued was off the west coast of Celebes Island. Since then I have been in the service of the Army as an interpreter. Thanks to the kind consideration of the authorities, I have been enabled to undergo conscription examination. On my way home, I visited my daughters in Celebes.

"I had left my mother, brothers and sisters in my native place but I do not know anything about their whereabouts. I have escaped from the jaws of death many times in my life. I am determined to devote my life, which has been so miraculously saved, solely to the cause of my country."

India to Establish Food Ministry Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

at a conference of Indian political parties that they would participate in the Indian common front at any time against Britain.

Admits Settlement Difficult

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—Speaking for the first time in one year on the wartime Indian situation, Viceroy Lord Linlithgow of India stated at Calcutta today that the present difficulty in India would be settled only in a remote future.

His statement is interpreted to endorse the fact that the British authorities are finding it difficult to settle the present aggravating situation in India.

Night Stand in Dyakarta

People in Dyakarta do not have to suffer from the lack of foodstuffs and dry goods. These commodities are on sale as usual as is shown above. War has not caused a decrease in goods, but on the contrary, under the wise plan of the Nippon Military Administration, more goods are filtering out of farms and factories.

(Passed by the War Ministry).

U.S.-CHIANG DISCORD KEEPING SOONG BUSY

Chungking's Foreign Minister Also Trying to Adjust Red-Kuomintang Relations

Yomiuri-Hochi

PEKING, December 17.—Since his recent return from Washington, T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister of the Chungking regime, has been attempting to cement further the relations between the United States and the Chungking regime, as well as to adjust the relations between the Koumintang and the Chinese Communist Party, it is reported here from Chungking.

According to the information, Soong held an interview in Chungking with Chou En-lai, representative of the Chinese Communist Party at the end of October, when the urgent necessity of the settlement of pending problems between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party was stressed.

At the interview, it is understood that Soong proposed to recommend the holding of a joint military conference between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party to Generalissimo Chiang, should the Communists agree, to examine the problems which constitute the cancer in the relations between the two.

In one sense, Soong's activities reflect the difficulties into which the Chiang regime has been driven since the start of the War of Greater East Asia.

In reality, however, it is more serious than this. Soong has been acting as a mediator between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party in place of the United States, which is afraid that internal dissension and conflict causes the lowering of the resistance of the Chiang regime against Nippon.

Despite Soong's frantic efforts, continued since his return from Washington, no change has been seen in the Chungking regime's attitude toward the Chinese Communist Party. Instead, the regime seems to be adamant in its policy of wiping out communistic influence in the areas under its control.

For that purpose, at the beginning of November, the Chungking regime ordered the local authorities under its jurisdiction to establish anti-Communism societies, and at the same time set up anti-Communism "neighbor units" to prevent the infiltration of Communistic influence into Chungking-controlled territory.

Under the circumstances, and in view of the Chungking regime's strong attitude against Communism, Soong's attempt to mediate between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party will end in utter failure, it is observed here.

TO STUDY SOUTHERN MUSIC

Nippon Victor Phonograph Co. To Set Up Research Institute

In view of the interest shown in Nippon in the Southern Regions, the Nippon Victor Phonograph Company has decided to establish the Southern Music Research Institute in order to carry out exhaustive study of native music in these regions, it was disclosed by Domei.

Results of the research work will be published in the quarterly magazine "Southern Music," which will be issued by the company as the institute's organ.

Satirical Novel by Chinese Red Causes Huge Sensation in Yenan

Pokes Fun at Polluted Politics in Communist Capital And Exposes Whirlpool of Madness, Desperation In Which Youths Are Struggling

Domei

CANTON, December 16.—The so-called "Wild Lily Case," originating from a satirical novel by Wang Shih-wei and featured by the Chieh-fang Jihpao, an official Red organ, since March, caused a sensation in the Red capital of Yenan, according to a certain journal published in Chungking.

The novel satirizes the deteriorated state of political affairs in the communist capital with grim reality, and pictures the gloomy atmosphere in Yenan by pointing out the absence of freedom and love.

It goes on to expose a whirlpool of madness and desperation in which the communist youths, who have lost all hopes for future, find themselves today, and discloses the luxurious life of the leaders, while the lower classes are suffering from destitution.

The story also reveals the ambition of the Chinese Communist leaders to have dictatorial powers within their grasp and concludes that "class and comradeship" among Communists, which seems apparent on the surface, does not exist in reality.

The novel is very popular among the intellectual class, but the Communist leaders, excited over the turn of events, have been calling a commission of inquiry night and day and denouncing the author as a Trotskist adherent.

However, since the case is so deep rooted in politics, they were unable to take drastic steps such as to assassinate the author or to demand his secession from the Communist party, and merely hushed up the incident.

Press Comments

Friday, December 18

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Three Important Draft Imperial Ordinances

Three Important Draft Imperial Ordinances

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The General Mobilization Inquiry Commission yesterday adopted three important draft Imperial ordinances, on the use of patented inventions and the like, on the publishing business and on the management of provisional salt-field lands.

The draft Imperial ordinance on the use of patented inventions and the like provides that a person engaged in some general mobilization work may apply to the Premier for rights for the exercise of patents in regard to inventions or commercial designs if he needs them or that a State Minister in charge may apply to the Premier for the same rights on behalf of a person engaged in general mobilization work if he deems them necessary. Thus under the projected ordinance, the Premier is empowered to decide whether or not such applications should be granted, which means that he will be in a position to see to it that patented inventions, commercial designs and the like are not monopolized for private gain but are widely used for State ends to raise the standards of science and technology and to contribute to the productivity expansion on which all the essential industries are committed.

The necessity for such a step has long been felt by industrialists and publishers besides the Government and already the Government has undertaken to make use of patented inventions and to facilitate their use by persons engaged in general mobilization work. The draft Imperial ordinance in question goes a step further and seeks to enable the patented inventions and new ideas which the various companies and plants are jealously guarding to be shared among them for the sake of increased productivity. Such a measure is expected to prove more effective than can be imagined beforehand.

The draft Imperial ordinance on the publishing business places under a license system all opening of publishing houses to business, publishing business by commission, joint management or transfers, excepting those stipulated by the Newspaper Publishing Business Ordinance already in force. Under this projected ordinance, the State Minister in charge may order the transfer or taking over of a publishing establishment or a merger among two or more such establishments if the Minister deems it necessary for the sake of adjusting the business. The draft ordinance is aimed at unified control of the publishing business and provides the legal ground necessary for the formation of organizations for designing and cooperating for the enforcement of national policy regarding publications.

It means that instead of controlling the publishing business merely from the standpoint of good morals and public security, the Government is to undertake positive guidance of the business from the standpoint of national policy. It is expected that the effects will be profound and far-reaching. The measure will be a severe blow to profit-first and liberalistic publishers but it is to be heartily welcomed for the sake of eliminating good-for-nothing books and periodicals or these which are decidedly pernicious, at a time when paper should be properly economized.

The Imperial draft ordinance on provisional salt-field lands is aimed at the prevention of salt-field lands being turned into factory sites and at reviving unused salt-fields. For this purpose the Finance Minister is to be empowered to order proper measures regarding the lease of such lands and other necessary steps.

Although the foregoing three draft ordinanees are varied in content, they are seen to be identical in spirit, namely, in that they are to eliminate liberalistic and individualistic concepts of rights and obligations, concepts which cannot be permitted to exist when the nation is fighting a total war.

F.I.C. Officer Derides American Excuses

(Continued From Page 1)

February 8, 1904 and consequently the damages they suffered were comparatively small.

"In the case of the Pearl Harbor attack, however, the situation was quite different. Just as in the case of Manila in December last year, the United States forces there were completely devoid of morale, and moreover they were full of the childish self-conceit that Nippon would be unable to take up arms against the 'powerful' American forces.

"It was not casual that the Nippon Navy chose the dawn of a Sunday in opening its attack. It is safe to conjecture that it had planned to make a surprise attack on that particular day on the American forces whose soldiers must have had a mirthful evening on the previous day. This estimation of Nippon was right, for the watch on the sea by the fleet and the artillery on the Island was slack. It was a quarter of an hour after the attack had been started that the anti-aircraft batteries of the American forces started action. By that time, the assaults had almost been consummated.

"In comparison with such an unprepared state on the part of the victim, the resolution, the spirit of sacrifice and the military capacity of the Nippon Forces were excellent. The climatic conditions at that time were unusually unfavorable for an attack but by virtue of the vigorous drill it had undergone, the Imperial Air Force could overcome the natural obstacles with confidence.

"We must pay attention to the vigorous training of the Imperial Air Force. The members of the Nippon Air Force, fully alive to the important mission entrusted to them, left the aircraft carriers with a strong determination and mounting enthusiasm to respond to the expectation held by the people on the home front.

"The Washington Government kept complete silence on Nippon's communique of victory. The American public, however, realized the seriousness of the defeat from the punishment which was inflicted upon their army and naval commanders not long after the initial battle. A severe blow was dealt to the ignorant and haughty United States navy.

"War is war. It is to be emphasized that by proclaiming that its enemy had made a 'treacherous surprise attack,' the United States has only betrayed its unpreparedness."

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Kansai Notes

The Kobe chapter of the Kaigai Doho Chuokai (Central Association of Overseas Nipponese) was inaugurated at a meeting held at 6 p.m. on Tuesday at the Oriental Hotel at which Mayor Bunichiro Noda of Kobe was elected as president with Hadao Okazaki, President of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce, and Shinji Tasaki, ex-President of the Kobe University of Commerce as standing advisers.

Another meeting was called the following day, Wednesday, to deliberate on measures to raise funds for the relief of the Nipponese nationals currently interned in the United States and Australia. The subject of improving the quality of comfort kits to be sent to these Nipponese interned in enemy countries through the good offices of the International Red Cross Society was also discussed.

The Kobe branch of the Kaigai Doho Chuokai is the third to be established in this country, the other two being, in order of priority, the Osaka and Nagasaki branches.

A program of Beethoven's piano concertos will be presented by Prof. Leonid Kreutzer, well known Tokyo artist, accompanied by the Osaka Symphony Orchestra under the conductorship of Takashi Asahina, at the Asahi Kaikan in Osaka on the evenings of December 26 and 27.

The program scheduled for the two evenings is as follows:

(1) Concerto No. 3 in C Minor Op. 37;
(2) Concerto No. 4 in G Minor Op. 58;
(3) Concerto No. 5 in E Flat Major Op. 73 (Emperor).

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on December 17 included: Mr. F. Vanselow, Mr. W. Heuer, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kitanishi, Mr. K. Kurose, Mr. C. Scelleri, Mr. Y. Pakor, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kuroki, Mr. T. Iwasa, Mr. G. Nishimura, Mr. S. Kirita, Mr. S. Kawazoe, Mr. J. Sakagura, Mrs. S. Inouye, Mr. Y. Mizuta, Mr. H. Yamada, Mr. T. Furukawa, Mr. H. Tsuneyoshi and Mr. Y. Amano.

Thailand's Budget For the Next Year Obtains Approval

(Continued From Page 1)

bahts are still left unissued.

As registered in various banks in Bangkok by the end of September, this year national deposits totaled about 18,000,000 bahts. In view of the fact that the consumption of national bonds chiefly depends on national savings, it is mainly for the new Central Bank to see that the consumption of bonds will be made smoothly through the heightening of national deposits.

As regards the circulation of currency, Thailand at the end of last year, had 234,000,000 bahts, which increased to 274,000,000 bahts by the end of October, this year. This increase of currency, witnessed at this juncture when the country's imports are dwindling on account of the international situation, is feared as a factor to bring in inflation. To all appearances, however, the inflational tendency, if allowed to go on, will not be so serious as in other countries confronted with the same situation, because the bulk of the Thai population consists of agrarian people who do not rely on monetary economics.

The Government, despite this economic soundness among its people, is taking every measure to check the advent of inflation. Measures for the control of commodity prices, the ecouragement of national savings, etc., which are being enforced by the Government, are expected to go a long way to remove all the difficulties standing in the way of the financial stability of the nation. The mission of the Central Bank, in this connection, is regarded as both important and far-reaching.

Announcement
The Numa Dental Clinic, Rooms 405-6 on the 5th floor of the Kogin Bldg., opposite the Motomachi 1-chome tramcar stop, will hereafter be known as the UCHITOMI DENTAL CLINIC. Dr. S. UCHITOMI, who took over the practice of the late Dr. Numa four years ago, wishes to take this opportunity to thank his many foreign clients for their continued patronage.

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SOVIET LOSSES ON EAST FRONT KEEP MOUNTING

Telling Blows Dealt by Axis Forces—Reich Planes Blast Murmansk Harbor

REDS LOSE 141 AIRCRAFT

Daring Attack Also Launched in Western Cyrenaica by German-Italian Units

Domei

BERLIN, December 17.—German forces active on the northern and southern sectors of the farflung eastern front dealt heavy losses to Soviet lines yesterday in concert with the Italian and Rumanian units, the High Command revealed today.

German shock troops destroyed numerous Soviet fighting positions south of Lake Ilemen, while Stukas and fighter planes blasted harbor installations at Murmansk as well as railways facilities and battery emplacements on Fisher Peninsula.

German and Rumanian troops collaborated to storm tightly held enemy lines as well as to crush enemy thrusts at several points between the Volga and the Don Rivers, in the southern sector. In the Terek region two Soviet tanks were destroyed, the communique disclosed.

It was revealed that the Luftwaffe and German anti-aircraft defense have destroyed 141 enemy planes from December 1 to 15, while 89 German aircraft failed to return.

On the North African battle scene Axis forces waged a daring attack against numerically superior enemy forces in western Cyrenaica, destroying 16 British tanks and 11 artillery pieces, while German pursuit planes shot down four enemy warplanes in the same area. One German aircraft failed to return.

The Luftwaffe also made other raids over the harbor districts of Benghazi and Algeria, while a daylight bomber raid was made on the British southeast coast.

A German submarine chaser patroling the eastern Mediterranean sank one enemy submarine, the communique concluded.

Destroy Enemy Tanks

Domei

ROME, December 16.—The official Italian war communique revealed that on the Libyan front 16 enemy tanks and several guns were destroyed when Italian and German tank formations waged a hard battle against numerically superior enemy forces in the Cyrenaica-Great Sydra border regions, while German fighters downed four machines.

Turning to the Tunisian front the communique said that on land several American soldiers were taken prisoner during a scouting sortie while in the air German bomber formations effectively raided the harbor of Bone. Meanwhile Italian fighter planes in an aerial combat with a strong British fighter formation near Lampedusa Island downed 5 Spitfires and 2 Beaufighters, said the communique.

Ranging far and wide Italian long-range bombers struck fuel dumps at Tripoli in Syria and petrol refineries at Beirut.

Meanwhile Italian submarines, continued the communique, sank an enemy warship in Algerian waters besides two merchantmen the "Empire Hawk" and the "Ombilin" totaling 11,000 tons, in Atlantic waters.

BRITISH CRIMES INCREASE

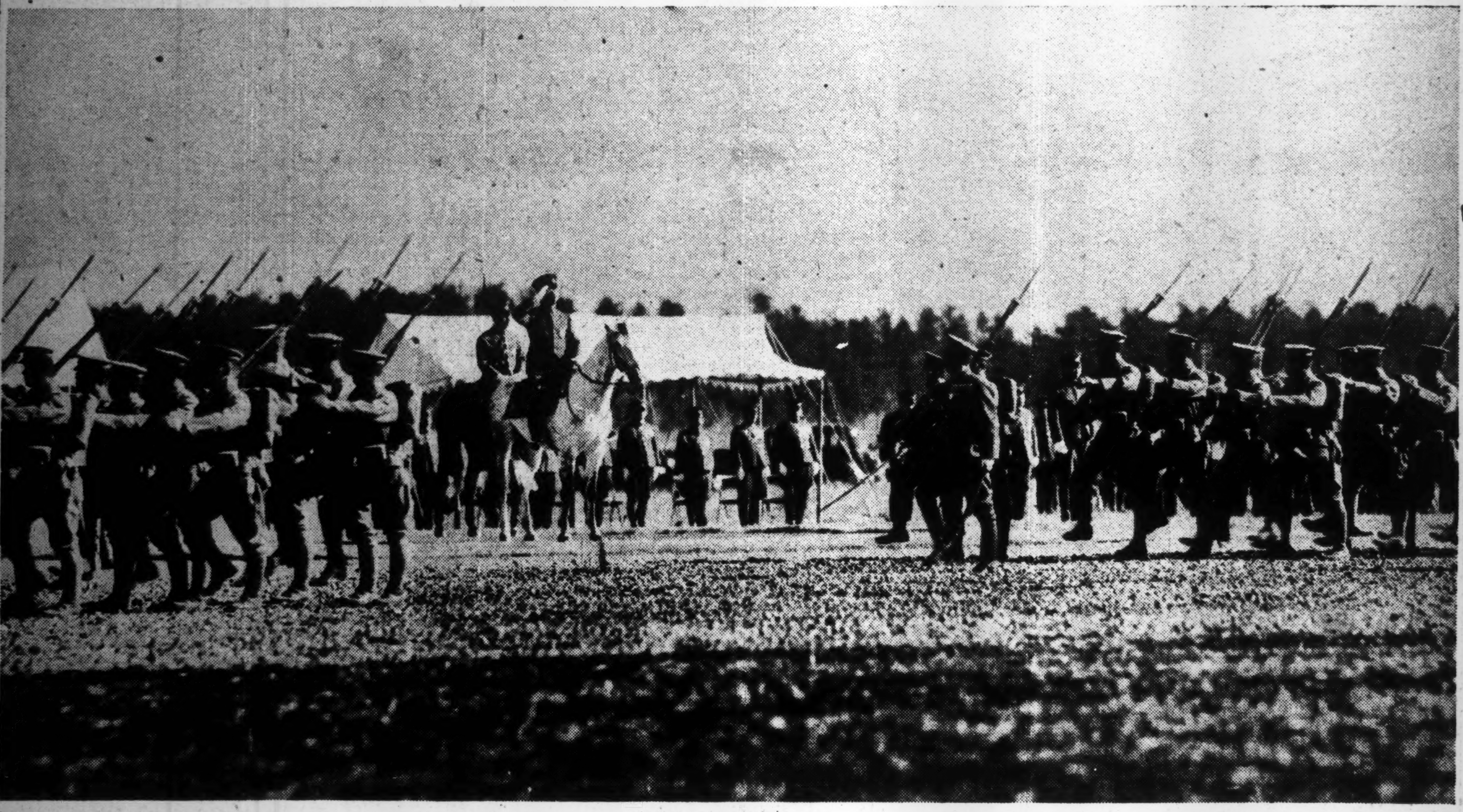
Prisons Overflowing With Criminals With Women Conspicuous

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, December 15.—With the number of crimes committed several times larger than what it was before the war, British prisons are filled and overflowing, with the number of female criminals increasing alarmingly, reports from London reveal. It is believed that more crimes are now being committed by British women than by males.

Most of the crimes committed are in violation of the light control laws and in the bootlegging and illegal transfer of foodstuffs. This situation points out the severe lack of commodities, and the increase of female criminals is traceable to the laxity of parental supervision, the reports add.

Emperor Honors 56th Commencement at Military Academy



The photo shows members of the 56th graduating class of the Military Academy in a march-past before His Imperial Majesty, astride on the new Imperial mount, Hatsuyuki, Thursday in Kanagawa prefecture. (Photo Courtesy of the Asahi)

Our Soldiers in Remote Aleutians Found by Newsmen in High Spirits

'Do Not Worry About Us,' Is Message Given by Stalwarts on Barren Rock Island to Scribes, Who Make Special Trip There on Warship

By SABURO TAMURA
and SENZO YOSHIOKA
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ON ATSUTA ISLAND, Aleutians.—Over 3,500 kilometers from the city of Tokyo lie the distant shores of Atsuta, northernmost of the Aleutian Islands. To its north lies the Bering Sea, clothed in fog, bleak, bare, shrouded with white, majestic icebergs. Its northern coasts are washed by deep, ever-changing black currents, ominious and lonely.

It is a small island, not more than 30 miles from east to west and 15 miles from north to south. Here, on this barren, rock island, Winter finds his sanctuary. Here skies are ever gray, somber, lifeless. Here stretch unbroken horizons, unmarred by dark, arboreal silhouettes. It is a sanctuary for the bleak, the desolate, and the lonely.

To this distant island in earth's forsaken corner, to view for ourselves the hardships and the sufferings of the Japanese soldiers there stationed, and to give to our people at home a glimpse of the lives of those hardy men, we sped. Northward over erupting, mountainous waves, we plunged, our warship tossing like some frail, stray leaf piched aimlessly about on high, surging waters. With the velocity of the wind hitting 25 meters, the ship listed continuously some 36 meters from left to right. Rolling, plunging, weaving, it was almost an impossibility to maintain an upright position.

Trying Journey Made

Day in and day out the dreary, trying journey continued. Angry, roaring waves dashed violently against the icy deck, sending columns of spray mast high. Blinding snow fell steadily, unrelentlessly, adding bleakness to an already ominous scene. Ice, heavy, thick, dangerous, coated steadily upon the ever plunging ship. More than once during the long days the stern words of a certain commander of the Defense Headquarters returned to us. . . .

"It will not be an easy trip. In the north the soldiers are enduring many more hardships than those in the south, and it is my sincere hope that you will be able to effect detailed investigations into the lives of those valiant men. You yourselves will undergo countless privations not less than those encountered in actual fighting, ere you will reach the distant shores of the Aleutians. It will not be an easy trip." . . .

Suddenly, hazily in the distance, we perceived the majestic heights of Chishima's stately, snow-capped mountains. Eagerly we watched the ever-nearing panorama before us, and gradually saw the indistinct outline of a small, cod-fish factory.

Within a short time, the ship laid anchor. Headlong we dashed from our cabin to the deck's open air. For days shut within the stuffy wall of our tightly closed cabin, the crisp, invigorating air was like some revivifying stimulant. We breathed deeply of its freshness. Before us lay the regal, white-capped mountains in all their sublime splendor. Spontaneously we raised our arms to their awe-inspiring majesticity and once again breathed full and deep.

It was at this juncture that one of the sailors informed us that cod and flatfish could be easily caught within this vicinity. Eager for any diversion, we immediately proceeded to try our hand at the sport. Others besides us, naval officers and sailors, taking advantage of the slight respite, were also cheerfully engaged in this harmless pastime. Overhead, the sun momentarily showed its face between a solitary break, only to disappear again behind heavy, fast thickening clouds. Snowflakes began hovering in the air. . .

Icy Wind Blows

Once again we resumed our journey over churning waters, under drab skies. The dark interior of our cabins were suffused only by the organish glow of artificial lights. The atmosphere was depressive, cheerless. It was not a pleasant voyage. Often, when downcast by the oppressive air, we would wander to the ice-laden deck to view the solitary Naval Ensign snapping staunchly in the icy wind, and there would burst within us a fierce and loyal pride to carry on. Carry on!

Excitement filled the air! This was Atsuta!

Eagerly we clambered aboard the first out-going launch. It was dangerous to board the small vessel lurching periously on the heaving waves, for one slip meant death in black, freezing waters. As the launch started slowly for the distant shore, we waited in keen, throbbing excitement, eagerly anticipative of that which the future had in store for us.

"Atsuta! Atsuta!" The word rang rhythmic, pulsating, in our heads.

(Continued on Page 2)

BOTANISTS LEAVING FOR SOUTHERN AREA

Dr. Gumbe, First to Go, Will Assume Charge of Shonan Botanical Garden

With constructive works favorably progressing in the Southern Regions, which are known as vast treasure houses in the field of botany and zoology, well-known botanists of Japan will soon be embarking for those regions for study of natural resources there.

Dr. Hiroshi Gumbe, 61, former Dean of the Scientific Department of the Kyoto Imperial University who was recently appointed Chief Civil Administrator, is scheduled to leave Japan today for Shonan to take up his new duties as Chief of the Shonan Botanical Garden.

Dr. Takenoshin Nakai, formerly Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University and presently Chief Civil Administrator, and Dr. Ryozo Kanahira, professor emeritus of the Kyushu Imperial University will proceed shortly to Buitenzorg to assume charge of the world famous botanical garden there.

On the heels of their departure, Dr. Shinkishi Hatai, professor emeritus of the Tohoku Imperial University, will leave Japan for the Philippines to assume the post of Chief of the Scientific Board at Manila, while Kiyohiko Watanabe, former professor of the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, will go to Malai to become Chief of the Botanical Garden at Penang.

Ryoichi Takahashi, zoological expert of the Taihoku Central Research Institute, will become Chief of the Zoological Garden at Kuala Lumpur.

In a press interview Dr. Gumbe, said Thursday that it is the highest service scientists can render to the State to develop themselves to their study on the living creatures in the occupied Southern Regions.

In order to pursue this important mission, he continued, it is necessary to study what kind of influence is given by the climate of the tropics upon the flora of the temperate zone. He stressed the necessity of establishing botanical gardens for the protection of primeval plants in remote regions. A complete list of various plants must be compiled, though there are lists made by British and American scholars, he said. The names of those plants known in English must be Nipponized, he concluded.

20,000 Comfort Kits Donated

More than 20,000 comfort kits prepared by 100,000 students in 151 girls' higher schools in Tokyo will be donated to the Army and Navy at a ceremony on Saturday.

All East Asia Shrines Will Hold Ceremonies For Sure War Victory

In keeping with His Majesty the Emperor's personal visit to the Grand Shrines at Ise where He prayed for victory in the War of Greater East Asia, more than 110,000 Government and national shrines throughout Nippon, Chosen, Manchoukuo and the Southern Regions will hold solemn rites of offering prayers for the successful attainment of the sacred war's objectives. An Imperial Ordinance concerning the Shinto rites will be proclaimed today. The exact date for the ceremonies has not yet been set but they are expected to take place about December 22 or 23. This is the second time for an Imperial Ordinance to be issued for the holding of such rites, the first having been issued on October 17, 1937, when ceremonies were held for the successful conclusion of the China Affair.

APPLICATIONS OPENED FOR F.I.C. PIONEER UNIT

Second Group of Students to Be Selected for Overseas Service

Applications for inclusion in the second group of students to be sent as pioneers to French Indo-China are now open, it was announced by the South Seas Institute today.

It is recalled that said institute was officially inaugurated October 26 at Saigon under the presidency of Dr. Junji Nomura, professor emeritus of the Tokyo Imperial University.

The first class of applicants who passed the entrance examination held in Tokyo, has already proceeded to Saigon, it was said.

The second group will be composed of 30 students below 18 years of age on April 1, 1943, who have a high school education.

TAKEUCHI GETS NEW POST

Made Board of General Affairs Director of Mongolia

Domei

KALGAN, December 16.—The Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia today announced the appointment of Tetsuo Takeuchi, Deputy Chief of the Department of Internal Affairs, as Director of the Board of General Affairs.

Mr. Takeuchi was formally appointed to the new post at an investiture which took place here this afternoon.

CONGRESSMAN HITS FALSE WAR REPORTS

Says U.S. Actually Losing Battles Despite Lies by Navy Officials

Colonel Melvin Maas, member of the United States House of Representatives, in an article recently contributed to the American magazine News Week, relentlessly exposed a series of deceitful war reports announced by the United States Department of the Navy and pointed out that since the debacle at Pearl Harbor the American navy has suffered successive defeats in the Pacific which the American people have been led to believe constituted a run of great victories, due to false official reports, according to a Canton dispatch to the Nichi Nichi.

Referring to the Night Battle of Tulagi in the Solomons, Maas said that the battle had resulted in an abject defeat for the American navy, a defeat which may be compared to the Pearl Harbor debacle, despite the fact that the American press played up the battle as if it were a great victory.

The dispatch further says that E. M. Lindsay, editorial writer for News Week, made the following comment:

"The American citizens in general are entirely misinformed on the war situation. The American strategy in the Solomons Area was carried out with extreme awkwardness and this has resulted in the defeat of the American navy. We should ask the authorities concerned to concentrate on the war against Japan."

Strong opposition has begun to be voiced by Congressmen against a huge army expansion plan sponsored by the Roosevelt Administration, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei. The reason for this opposition is based on the fact that the real productive capacity of the munitions industry of America does not meet the actual requirements.

President Roosevelt, when interviewed by newspapermen Wednesday, emphasized that such an opposition is not justified at all. However, some members are advancing the opinion that a gigantic armament increase will lead to the eventual collapse of America's economic system.

Nakai Made Administrator

Dr. Takenoshin Nakai, Professor of Tokyo Imperial University and well-known botanist, was appointed Chief Civil Administrator for the Army on Thursday. After having graduated from Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Nakai was appointed lecturer at his alma mater and promoted to full professorship in 1927.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY ATTENDS MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATION; 16 ARE GRADUATES WITH HONORS

COMMISSION ADOPTS 3 DRAFT ORDINANCES

New Plan Calls for Important Changes in Policy Toward Publishing Industry

The outlines of three important draft Imperial Ordinances dealing with patents and inventions, publication enterprises and the control of provisional salt manufacturing districts were adopted at the 24th plenary session of the National General Mobilization Investigation Commission at the Premier's official residence at 2:10 p.m. on Thursday. Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Planning Board, who is vice-chairman of the Commission, took the chair during the absence of Premier Hideki Tojo.

The draft outlines were explained by Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, president of the Technical Affairs Board, Masayuki Tani, president of the Board of Information, and Finance Vice-Minister Tsunejiro Taniguchi. Questions were raised by several members. The original drafts were adopted unanimously. The meeting adjourned at 3:55 p.m., when an announcement to that effect was issued by the Board of Information.

The high-lights of the plan for the draft Imperial Ordinance concerning publications are:

1. The permit system instead of the registration system as heretofore is to be adopted for the publishing business.

2. The policy to be followed regarding the publishers in the country of whom there are nearly 5,000 has been fixed. The necessary powers are vested in the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Home Minister and Education Minister.

3. A special juridical person, provisionally called the Nippon Publication Society, is to be established in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial ordinance. The dissolution of the Publication and Cultural Association, a juridical person under the Civil Code, has been decided on in a move to promote the further development fo the publishing business.

4. The Nippon Publication Society is to be made a powerful organ for the control of the publishing business which will function in keeping with national policies under the direction and supervision of the State.

The Nippon Publication Society is expected to come into existence on February 11 next year. It is understood that the work of adjusting and merging publishing companies necessary to make the society a reality, will be carried out by degrees.

It will be recalled that the Government has carried out measures designed to make the cultural activities of the nation fit for wartime conditions in the country. Among these measures were the proclamation of the Ordinance concerning newspaper publication, reorganization of the magazine publihing world, and inauguration of the Association For Service to the State through Literature.

At the same time, it is understood that the Association for Service to the State through the Press will shortly be inaugurated.

The establishment of the proposed Nippon Publication Society will complete the work of constructing a new cultural structure for the country.

CHIANG ARRESTS LUNG YUN

Chungking Appoints Kuang Lin-Cheng Chairman of Yunnan

Domei

RANGOON, December 16.—On the heels of rumors that Chiang Kai-shek has arrested and detained Lung Yun, Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, information has been received here that Chungking has appointed Kuang Lin-cheng to succeed Lung.

It is recalled here that Kuang Lin-cheng took part in the disastrous expedition of the Chungking forces to Burma as Commander of the Sixth Army immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, at which time the Chungking forces were crushingly defeated by the Japanese Forces.

Emperor Is Pleased to Inspect Various Student Corps

AUDIENCES GRANTED

Commencement Exercises Also Held for Manchoukuo and Chinese Cadets

The 56th graduation exercises at the Military Academy were observed Thursday in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor.

Clad in military uniform and wearing the supplementary decorations of the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and First Class Order of the Golden Kite, His Majesty the Generalissimo, accompanied by Tsuneo Matsudaira, Minister of the Imperial Household Department, General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, and other members of the Imperial suite left the Palace in an informal motor cortege at 8:55 a.m., entrained at 9:15 from Harajuku station and arrived at Haramachida station at 10:40 a.m. Passing through streets thronged with people out to pay their respect to His Imperial Majesty, the Imperial cortege arrived at the Sagamigahara drill ground at 11 a.m.

There Premier General Hideki Tojo, General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education, Lieutenant-General Mitsuru Ushijima, Director of the Military Academy, and other members of the faculty stood at attention to receive His Imperial Majesty. In the chamber of the Academy specially prepared for the occasion, His Imperial Majesty granted audience to His Imperial Highness Prince Takahiko Asaka, who had reached there prior to the arrival of the Imperial cortege, and severally to General Yamada, Director Ushijima, other members of the Inspectorate-General of Education, and other qualified persons who were visiting the Academy.

Student Units Inspected

Then, astride the new Imperial mount Hatsuyuki, His Imperial Majesty, with Aide-de-Camp Ogata leading the way and General Hasunuma, General Yamada, Premier Tojo and Director Ushijima following, was pleased to inspect the infantry, engineering, artillery, motorized and transport student units by turns.

After the inspection, His Imperial Majesty was pleased to review the march-past of the various student corps. Under command of Major-General Tan Nukada, dean of students, they began the parade to the accompaniment of the military band. With the Usui corps foremost, defile on defile of student troops marched past the Imperial stand. The band quickened the rhythm and to the thunder of steel wheels the motorized and tank units sped past His Imperial Majesty. To each unit His Imperial Majesty returned the military salute. Thus the graduation march-past came to an impressive close.

The Imperial cortege left the drill ground at 11:57 a.m. and arrived at the Academy. There, Director Ushijima presented His Imperial Majesty documents connected with the Academy. Then there was luncheon after which His Imperial Majesty was conducted to the auditorium, where Cadet Juichi Tabuchi, who had graduated with honors, had the honor to deliver a lecture on "The Attitude of the First-Line Commander and Military Solidarity," which lasted 20 minutes.

At 1:20 p.m. His Imperial Majesty graced the graduation ceremony with His August presence. Director Ushijima handed the diplomas to the representative of the students and Aide-de-Camp Yamagata handed 16 honor students Imperial gifts. The ceremony ended at 1:50 p.m.

His Imperial Majesty left the Academy at 2 p.m. as all the members of the faculty stood at attention to see off the Imperial cortege. Arriving at Haramachida station, the Imperial suite boarded the Court train at 2:20 p.m. for Harajuku station where it arrived at 3:45 p.m.

Honor Graduates

Those who were honored by Imperial gifts were Juichi Tabuchi, Takashi Furuzono, Yu Satake, Ichizo Honda, Shigeru Suzuki, Shigeji Kawase, Masayasu Ito, Raiji Fujita, Shinobu Yokoo, Jun Kikkawa, Kimio Matsuo, Kenjiro Yamamoto, Yoichi Karasumaru, Kiyoshi

(Continued on Page 2)

LACK OF UNITY SEEN IN ENEMY ACTIVITIES

Petty Jealousy Dissatisfaction Disturbs Anglo-American Operations

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, December 16.—Bearing out Premier Hideki Tojo's recent observation that the frequent exchange of military and political envoys in the Anglo-American camp is merely a mask for the lack of unity which prevails in the enemy ranks, reports received here reveal that the enemy powers are suffering from disunity of command, lack of coordination in views, petty jealousy and mutual dissatisfaction.

The weakness and absence of harmony in the enemy camp is nowhere so noticeable as in the so-called combined American and British general staff whose operation has given rise to an appalling amount of quibbling and grumbling.

Representing America in the combined American and British general staff are General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, Major-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in North Africa, Admiral Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Admiral Harold A. Stark, Commander-in-Chief of the American Fleet in Europe, and Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold.

The British representatives are General Sir John G. Dill, Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham and others. The principal function of the combined America and British general staff is to determine plans for campaigns, and coordinate the work of commanders on the spot. The plans approved by the staff are to be laid before President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill before they are placed in effect.

The representatives of the Governments of countries allied with America and Britain are supposed to attend periodically the meetings of the leaders of the combined American and British general staff. They have a voice only in matters that affect their countries.

There are two joint commissions in the combined America and British general staff. One of them is the joint military operations commission. The other is the joint information commission. The joint military operations commission is made up of American and British staff officers in the combined general staff. The joint information commission embraces American and British information officials attached to the staff.

When the combined American and British general staff was conceived it looked as though it would be successful. Not long before it was in function, it was in difficulties. The leaders of America and Britain had to meet from time to time to adjust differences among the leaders of the combined general staff.

Non-Members Dissatisfied

Those countries allied with America and Britain which are not represented in the combined America and British general staff naturally are dissatisfied with the general staff. Their chief opposition to the general staff is based on the fact that the Soviet Union and Chungking are excluded from the organization.

There are several reasons for the failure of the combined American and British general staff to function smoothly. Chief among them is the fact that whereas the American representatives can present their views in the meetings of the general staff on their own responsibility for the reason that the American general staff is located in Washington, the British representatives cannot because they have to refer to their home Government each time they have something important to say in the discussions. This is a fact which is the principal explanation of the difficulty experienced by the leaders of the general staff in coming to quick decisions on matters that are urgent.

That the combined American and British general staff is not in close contact with the commanders of the American and British forces in the battlefields is a matter of general knowledge. The views of the commander of forces on the spot have to be closely consulted by the combined general staff if workable plans are to be formulated by it. The weakness of the combined general staff is disclosed in a striking manner by the fact that the British air force is attacking Germany independently of the American air force.

Busy Covering Up

A multitude of officers are kept busy going back and forth between Washington and the widely scattered places where operations are going on. The function of these officers is to take care that the plans evolved by the combined American and British general staff are based on the actualities of the situation in the various theaters of war. In all probability Premier Tojo had this in mind when he told the Axis correspondents that the leaders of America and Britain are visiting each other frequently so that they may keep the world from knowing that there is a lack of unity in the command of American and British forces.

In this connection it is interesting to note the attitude of America and Britain toward operations against Japan.

At the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia there was the Pacific Military Council.

As the Japanese Forces won victory after victory, the British Government tried to have this council deal with matters affecting the South Pacific. Australia and New Zealand were prompt to oppose the step. In order to win the hearts of these countries Prime Minister Churchill arranged for Richard Casey, former Australian Minister to Washington, to go to West Asia as Minister. The move aroused the ire of the leaders of the Australian Government instead of pleasing them as hoped by Prime Minister Churchill. This led to the abolition of the Pacific Military Council as far as the British Government was concerned, and to the establishment of the Second Pacific Military Council in Washington on March 13 of this year.

The countries which are represented in the Second Pacific Military Council are America, Britain, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Chungking and the exiled governments of the Netherlands and the Philippines. It has been arranged so that the Soviet Union is posted on the proceedings of the council through Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to America.

Pacific Council Political

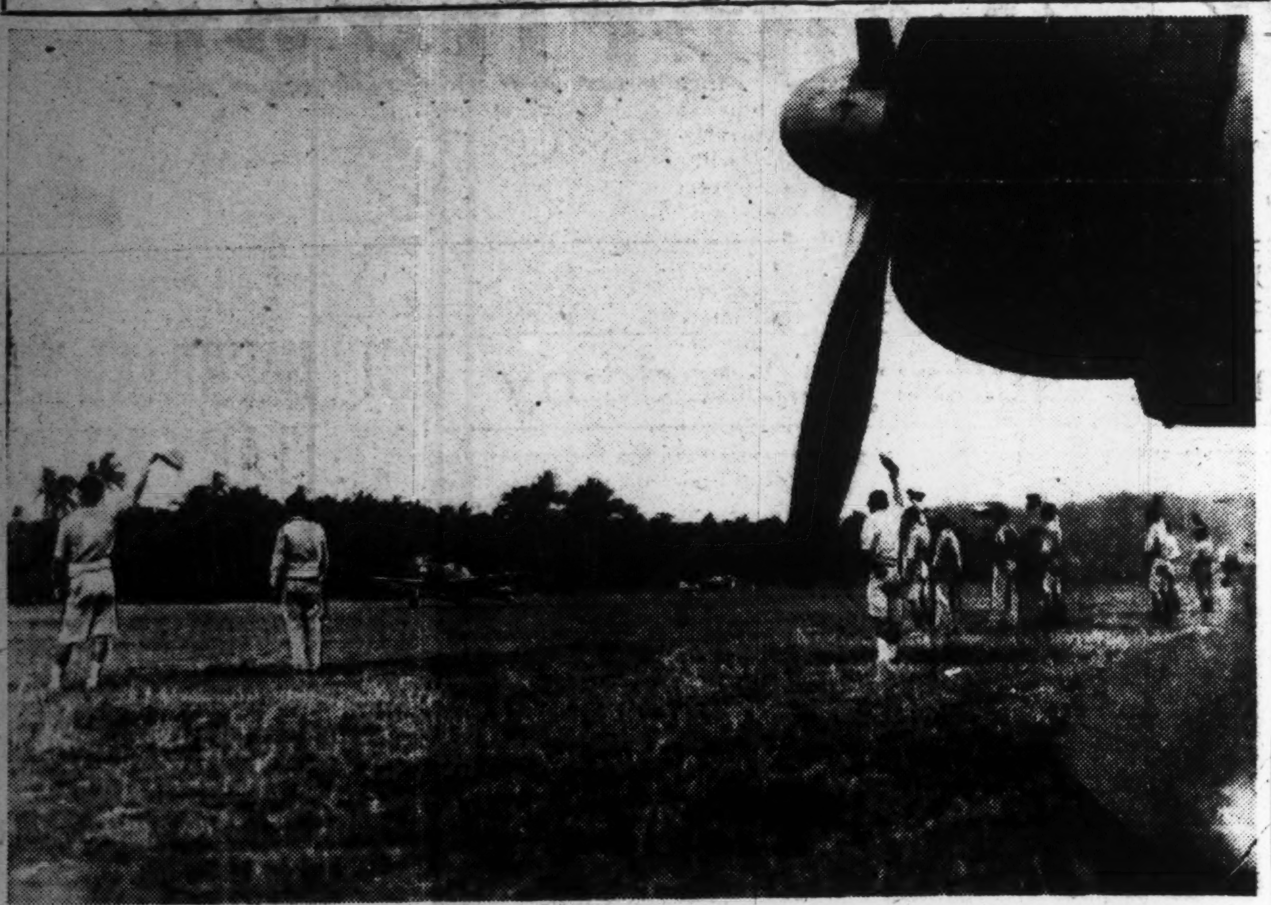
This Pacific Military Council does not determine plans for operations in the Pacific as a matter of practice. Its activities are rather political in nature. Not much is hoped of this council by American observers. They already know how difficult it is to coordinate the work of the army and navy of their own country. Naturally they strongly doubt whether it is possible to unify the command of the remnants of the defeated American, Australia and Dutch forces in the Pacific area.

The lack of unity in the command of the American forces defending the Aleutians was disclosed when the Japanese attacked the islands for the first time. The commander of the American naval forces around the islands was on the sea at the time the Japanese struck. Out of touch with the land base, he could not give orders for the defense of the islands. Even if he could have managed to issue orders, the forces on the island would have found difficulty in knowing how to deal with them.

At the moment General Douglas MacArthur is the supreme commander of the combined forces of America, Britain and countries allied with them in the Southwest Pacific. The area commanded by him does not include New Zealand and Chungking. The forces of the Chungking regime are under the command of General Chiang Kai-shek. The area of New Zealand is commanded by Admiral Thomas Hart, Commander-in-Chief of enemy forces in the South Pacific area. The New Zealand forces have liaison officers in Australia and representatives in Washington.

From what has been said it will be seen how complicated is the machinery of America, Britain and countries allied with them for the conduct of warfare in the Pacific area. The American organ for the conduct of the war is equally complicated. There is Admiral William Leahy, who ranks with General Marshall, Chief of Staff, and Admiral King, Chief of Naval Operations and concurrently commander-in-chief of the Combined Fleet. Admiral Leahy is neither the chief of staff of the combined forces of America and Britain, nor is he the Keitel of America. He is nothing more than a liaison officer.

After Another Task Done



Nimbly alighting on the ground and being warmly welcomed by the ground crew are (above) the planes of our Imperial Navy back to the home base again after executing an order on the destruction of the enemy.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

OUR GALLANT MEN ON ATSUTA ISLAND

(Continued From Page 1)

"Atsuta! Atsuta!"

We stepped on her lonely shores. Overhead the moon had risen, and its pale, eery light grotesquely mocked the somber shadows of the steep, irregular horizon 50 meters above the beach. Cloaked in a protective covering of blue-tinted snow, in the distance the vague outline of stately, white-capped mountain peaks, shrouded in an ery, luminescent veil of ghostly moonlight, the island resembled some unreal, fantastic world of phantasy.

Here and there in the valley were occasional tents, whose thin, flickering lamplight cast dim, undulating shadows around the frail shelters. The quarters themselves were shabby, crude, uncomfortable looking. Amazed at the rude, scanty incompleteness of the soldiers' living quarters, we asked why permanent, adequate lodgings were not supplied. Permanent shelters, came the reply followed with a slight shrug, were impractical, for with frequent enemy raids demolishing them as rapidly as they were established, it proved but useless expenditure of material and man-power. Air-raid shelters, on the other hand, were more than completely equipped.

Military Strict Discipline

We were extremely interested in the life of the Japanese soldiers here in this remote corner of the earth. From them we learned that strict military discipline was maintained; that they fared but simply on canned food; that through the chill of the night, they slept huddled around the warmth of a roaring stove, but with the temperature dropping acutely just before break of dawn, sleep fled the fast-chilling room. We learned that during the more than frequent air-raids, they were forced to crouch endlessly in narrow shelters, cramped, stiff, wretched and lonely. We learned that often with bitter, penetrating winds blowing from the Bering Sea, the temperature dropped below its average seven to ten degree below zero centigrade; that through cutting winds, through blinding blizzards, through gratifying lulls in snow-storms, the staunch look-outs stood on ever vigilant watch. Somehow, hearing of their rigorous trials, seeing their calm, stoic endurance, watching their willing and uncomplaining efforts, we unconsciously paid deep and humble homage to these men.

We returned once again to the activity surrounding the beach. By the pale light of the moon dimly reflected upon the white, virgin snow, we saw the dark-eyed soldiers industriously unloading the heavy cargo. Knowing the Sisyphean task of transferring unwieldly cargo from ship to launch, of transporting it to land over high, tumultuous waters, we paid sincere respect to their sturdy, resolute efforts, for, however routine their work may have been, it was, nonetheless, grim, heroic labor.

Bustling Activity Seen

Time was all too short. In the midst of our keen engrossment, we were informed that the ship was ready to sail again. Alarmed, for there was much we still wished to know of the soldiers' lives, we glanced hastily about for someone to question. Everywhere was a scene of bustling activity. No one seemed able to spare us time. Breaking into the industry of the soldiers, we asked if there were messages they wished to send to people at home. Pausing momentarily in their work, a wistful smile touching their lips, they answered.

"Do not worry about us. And you tell those at home that we are working in high spirits, doing our utmost, our best, to carry out our duties."

Wishing them the best of health, praying for their continued welfare, we turned toward the waiting launch. Reluctantly, we gazed once more upon the panoramic, winter, beauty before us. Its cold, regal splendor was aloof, remote, unapproachable. Abruptly turning our back to the scene, we stepped into the launch.

The water was unbelievably rough. Heaving like some grotesque, undulating monster, it tossed us mercilessly about. The raw, penetrating wind whipped furiously across the black waters. It was inconceivably desolate and cold.

On the ship, the captain was quietly watching our hazardous progress. Once we had safely transferred, he smiled at us and remarked,

"I sympathize deeply with you newspaper correspondents in your dangerous task. The wind through which you have just now ploughed, is blowing at a velocity of 57 meters. Once, at the speed of 55 meters, the wind lashed off the plate of an anemometer. You have crossed the waves with the wind at even a higher velocity."

We felt warmed and grateful at the kindness and understanding behind his quiet smile. We felt humbled by his indirect praise, and yet, somehow, inordinately proud. . .

The ship sped rapidly homeward. In the lull of the voyage, we recalled the scenes we had but shortly before witnessed. We recalled the hardy vigour, the steadfast faith of the valiant soldiers. Casual words began to filter dimly through our thoughts—the chief torpedo officer who wistfully longed for his far-away mother, the chief engineer who was impressed to his innermost core by the simple news stating the return of the ashes of the four valiant youths who gave their lives during an attack on Australia . . . Memories came full, crowding, reminiscent . . .

Day followed day, gloomy, fogged, depressing. Sunlight, moonlight, starlight, all were cloaked in heavy, intangible fog. We sympathized with the anxiety of the navigation officer who needs must plot his course through the choking darkness. With the sun, the moon, and the stars rarely showing themselves across the celestical dome, his task was immeasurably difficult.

Two o'clock in the afternoon saw day give way to night, blanketing the world in complete, oppressive blackness. For the long 16 hours of darkness, the solitary look-out was keeping faithful, silent vigil, ever alert for enemy periscopes.

It is 2 a.m. The roaring waves are thundering continuously against the heaving ship. On the bridge, the lonely look-out is standing quietly in the swirling snow, erect, unquestioning, watchful.

Electric Autos Encouraged

MADRID.—The Spanish Government has decided to encourage the production of electrically-driven automobiles. There is at present only one plant in Spain manufacturing such vehicles.

Brazilian Banknotes Lost

LISBON.—The shortage of banknotes in circulation in Brazil has been accentuated by the sinking of a vessel which carried a large consignment of new Brazilian banknotes printed in the United States, according to a report from Rio de Janeiro.

TO INCREASE OUTPUT OF PHILIPPINE COPRA

Concrete Measures Already Put Into Effect by Authorities to Meet Rising Demand

Domei

MANILA, December 17.—In view of the increasing demand for copra exports from the Philippines, the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines recently completed and immediately put into effect concrete measures for the increased production of the important raw material.

The program for the systematic increase of copra production is as follows:

1. The distribution of labor to the copra producing regions.

Since the copra producing regions comprise a belt in which since long ago a shortage of food has prevailed, it was the practice for the workers and farmers, there to migrate every year to rice-producing districts during the harvest periods. Assisting the farmers in the latter districts to harvest their rice, the temporary immigrants from the copra districts received rice and rice-husks in payment which they brought back with them to their villages.

To Mobilize Jobless

Just at this time the copra regions are suffering from labor shortage, and to remedy this the Japanese Military Administration has decided to mobilize the unemployed workers in the Manila area for work in the copra production increase.

The first group of these workers, divided into three squads, already have been sent from Manila to the copra producing areas. In the future, the unemployed copra farmers of the production districts will be added to the labor reinforcement staff, it is planned.

2. The organization of associations of copra producers.

As a beginning about 20 villages in the three large copra producing districts in southern Luzon, San Pablo, Lucena, and Sianin, will be specified as production increase villages.

In each of these specified villages, the farmers will be made to organize copra producers' associations, centering around their respective village heads.

Production increase committees will, furthermore, be organized among the farmers, while each village will be given about 40 workers from the production increase staff dispatched from Manila.

At the same time, the purchasing work of the buyers' associations will be simplified.

To date, the above explained producers' associations have been organized in 12 districts in San Pablo, Lucena, and Sianin.

3. The specification of production increase days.

Experts to Direct Work

About 100 farmers with technical knowledge of copra harvesting will be selected from the villages in the interior. To them will be distributed members from the production increase staff. Visiting each village in regular rounds, these skilled farmers with their helpers will work for the improvement of the harvest ratio.

At the same time, "Production Increase Days" will be specified, during which the departure from villages of copra producing farmers in order to engage in other farm occupations will be prohibited as a step to halt the filtering of labor into other regions.

4. The control of raw coconut distribution.

In view of the increased consumption of raw coconuts in Manila, the raw coconut market has caused an adverse effort in the copra market.

To remedy this defect, the food supply control association will make contact with the copra purchasers' association in order to monopolize the purchasing districts at appropriate and fair prices.

The food supply control association will thus monopolize the rights of supplying raw coconuts to Manila.

5. The limitation of the production of coconut oil for individual use.

In view of the fact that the price of coconut oil has been tending to rise in Manila recently, poor grade coconut oil produced in the farming localities by individual household producers is filtering into the city.

To Limit Oil Output

This practice not only encourages the black-market dealing in coconut oil but decreases the amount of copra which can be purchased in the production districts. In view of this situation, necessary steps will be taken to limit the individual production of coconut oil for household use in the copra producing districts, while the filtering of such oil into Manila will be halted.

6. The improvement of transportation facilities.

The transportation medium offered by railways will be utilized fully, while at the same time more trucks will be distributed to those districts without railways in order to speed up the concentration of copra into Manila.

Large Merchant Ship Launched in Hongkong; Port's Future Bright

Domei

HONGKONG, December 17.—The launching of new ships in rapid succession in Hongkong is one indication of the reassuring shipbuilding outlook in the occupied areas of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and also forecasts Hongkong's bright future as the shipping center of East Asia. Following closely on the heels of the launching of a large freighter on December 8, another large merchant vessel has been launched with appropriate ceremonies, attended by high naval and army officers, including the supreme commander of Japanese Naval Forces in certain waters, and many government officials and civilians.

CHANGES ARE MADE AT EMBASSY OFFICE

Shanghai Branch Now Composed of 6 Departments; Personnel Is Revamped

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 16.—New arrangements, including personnel, of the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking have been effected in accordance with the decision arrived at the meeting of Japanese Ministers and Consuls-General in China held yesterday, the Press Section of the Japanese Embassy announced this morning.

The Shanghai Office will be composed of six departments, secretariat, general affairs, administrative, economic, finance and cultural boards.

The departments are subdivided as follows:

Secretariat consisting of secretarial, personnel, archives and documents, accounts and telegraphic sections;

General affairs department consisting of administrative adjustment, political investigation, information and publicity sections.

Administrative department consisting of administrative, police affairs, and training sections.

Economic department consisting of agriculture and forestry, transportation and communications sections as well as two economic sections.

Finance department consisting of money market, finance and audit sections.

Cultural department consisting of education and welfare sections.

Nariyoshi Tajiri, Minister in Shanghai, is expected to hold concurrently the directorship of the general affairs department while Seiki Yano, Consul-General in Shanghai, concurrently is slated to assume charge of the administrative department.

Other directors are Torayoshi Ishihara, Embassy Secretary, of the secretariate, Shinzo Okuda, Embassy Counselor, of the economic department, Masagiri Ohara, Embassy Counselor, of the finance department and Ryuji Ito, Embassy Counselor, of the cultural department.

A committee of three to assist the Minister in Shanghai in administrative matters also is included in the general affairs department.

Ministry Pushing Plans

With the War of Greater East Asia now in its second year, the Ministry of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs is putting into practice various programs for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports Domei.

An instance is the convocation of the conference of Japanese ministers and consuls-general stationed in China, which is now in session at Nanking under the chairmanship of Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking.

Details regarding the execution of Japan's policy toward the Republic of China, which is the key for the establishment of the Greater East Asia, will be further discussed by the Ministry following Ambassador Shigemitsu's return from Nanking.

The Ministry's China Affairs Bureau is studying the disposition of enemy assets in China, the concessions problem and the utilization of resources, while its Manchuria Affairs Bureau is now mapping out an emigration program.

Meanwhile, its southern Affairs Bureau is studying economic negotiations with French Indo-China, disposition of enemy assets in Thailand, and the realization of the Cultural Pact between Japan and Thailand.

Comet Discovered

HELSINKI.—A comet of the 13th magnitude has been discovered by Liisa Oterma, astronomer working at the observatory of Turko University. Of the four comets discovered this year, three were by the Turko observatory.

ANTI-BRITISH DRIVE RAGES ON IN INDIA

British Brutality Continues as Patriots Stage Rousing Demonstrations

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, December 17.—With 130 days having gone by since the beginning of the independence struggle, the anti-British movement in India rages unabated and with increased fury, the violence attaining the magnitude of a large-scale war. Reports reveal that the serious situation is hurrying the advent of a severe famine and that the smoldering opposition against the brutal British suppression has now burst out in flames of bitter conflict.

Although details of the violence in India are suppressed by the British censorship the meager reports that have reached here are enough to disclose the desperate seriousness of the situation. Reports from Bombay reveal that 100 days after the death in prison of Mahadev Desai, Mahatma Gandhi's private secretary, students in Bombay assembled in a memorial demonstration after which they, joined by many Bombay Harrijans, assaulted post offices, provisions stores and others, upsetting two busses and killing several uniformed policemen.

On the same day 10,000 patriots held a huge demonstration in the center of Bombay hailing Indian independence and denouncing British rule. The demonstration raged until the British military was called out and more than 400 patriots were arrested. In the suburbs of Bombay a British owed cotton mill was bombed with seven killed and more than 40 injured. A post office was also reported to have been demolished by bombs.

In Ahmadabad a group of citizens and the police clashed in a bitter street battle with many killed and wounded. In Kolhapur the tax office was attacked with patriots destroying and throwing out of the windows furniture and official records. The British were forced to call out the Army and more than 30 nationalists were arrested. Reports further disclose that a fire of mysterious nature destroyed 20 railroad cars filled with provisions.

The British garrison 18 miles out of Peshawar was assaulted by a band of Indians and many British officers were killed. In Calcutta a bomb was thrown into the chamber of commerce, killing three persons. In view of the continued bombing incidents the governor of Bengal province has ordered more policemen be added to the force. In Assam, the police fired upon a crowd of demonstrators, so enraging the citizens by this barbaric act that several police stations were assaulted and burned.

52 COLONISTS COMING HERE

To Receive Training at Uchihara Farm

Domei

HSINKING, December 17.—Fifty-two Japanese settlers in Manchoukuo, selected by the Concordia Association to be pioneers in the country's agricultural output increase, departed for Japan today to receive one month's training at the Uchihara Training Farm as well as to observe conditions in Japan. The party is scheduled to arrive at Tokyo on December 21.

More Schools for N. China

Domei

PEKING, December 17.—In response to the growing demand for educational facilities for the children of the ever increasing Japanese residents in North China and Mengchiang, in addition to the existing elementary schools, a middle school for boys and a technical school are to be opened next April at Kalgan and Tientsin respectively.

To Clean Own Rooms

STOCKHOLM.—With the majority of the members of their staffs called up for war service, many hotels in the United States now request their guests to make their own beds and clean up their own rooms, according to a report appearing in the Stockholm Tidningen.

Berlin Paper Features Wasp Sinking Photos Taken by Americans

Domei

BERLIN, December 16.—Two photographs of the ill-fated Wasp, 14,700 tons United States aircraft carrier, just before it went down to its watery grave as a result of a submarine attack by the Japanese Naval Forces in the Solomon areas, which were taken by the American side, were displayed prominently in today's issue of the Voelkischer Beobachter. One photograph shows the Wasp burning in flames, while the other shows the aircraft carrier in a listing position enveloped in flames.

His Majesty Attends Graduation Ceremony

(Continued from Page 1)

Takahashi, Shun Hasegawa, and Noboru Futami.

In this graduating class were the sons of many generals following in the footsteps of their fathers. They included Korenari Anami, third son of Lieutenant-General Korechika Anami, former War Vice-Minister; Hiroshi Oba, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Shihei Oba; Wataru Hasegawa, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Miyoji Hasegawa; Kazuyuki Ogisu, third son of Lieutenant-General Tatsuhei Ogisu of Nomonhan fame; and Tsugutake Sakai, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Naotsugu Sakai who was killed in action in the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign.

The same evening at the Military Academy were held the 10th graduation exercises of Manchoukuo students and 30th graduation exercises of Chinese students, at which three Manchoukuo honor students and one Chinese honor student were awarded War Minister prizes.

Manchoukuoan and Chinese honor cadets who were granted the War Minister's Prize were, from Manchoukuo, Kunio Nakabayashi, Notuo Haga, and Masao Otsuka, and from China, Pai Hung-yi of Chinchow.

MAIL TO SOUTH AMERICA

Communications With Chile, Argentina Revived

As the result of successful negotiations with Argentina and Chile, the Communications Ministry has decided to reopen mail service with these two countries via Siberia.

It is recalled that mail services between these two countries were suspended since December 8 following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

For the time being, only letters and post cards will be accepted by the post offices in Japan, it is understood.

Tires Made of Wood

PARIS.—A French inventor named Chaperon, residing in Cu'lins, has invented a new kind of bicycle tire made of wood. He is reported to have covered great distances in a bicycle fitted with wooden tires before he announced his invention to the public.

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NIPPON SOLIDIFIES BASIS TO WIN WAR

Nichi Nichi Makes Conclusion From Results Thus Far Attained by Country

The Nichi Nichi, reviewing the industrial and economic construction programs in progress in Greater East Asia, declared in its issue Thursday that the results so far achieved have consolidated Japan's basis for winning the war.

The paper said that in all parts of Greater East Asia, spontaneous native cooperation with the Japanese authorities has facilitated the smooth working of their reconstruction plans.

A signal success of the Japanese military administrations to the newly occupied areas is their disposal of currency problems by adroit parallel use of military scrip and the existing currency, the Nichi Nichi said, adding that nowhere in the occupied territories is seen indications of vicious inflation which is apt to follow hostilities. Pegging of prices at proper levels by the Japanese authorities also was responsible for the favorable situation, the Nichi Nichi explained.

Disposal of surplus output of rubber, tin, copra and sugar in Malai, the Philippines, Burma and the East Indies was solved by converting plantations for cotton and other different crops and the authorities themselves employing surplus materials to different purposes. For instance, sugar is being used as a material for high grade fuel, the journal said. No unemployment problem resulted due to such measures to cope with overproduction.

The stocks of farming implements, clothings, cement, nails and other building materials are sufficient to last a long period, which fact makes it unnecessary for the present to transfer from Japan to the occupied areas factories for manufacturing articles, the paper said.

Shipping of mineral oils, copper, bauxite, iron ore, nickel and other vital materials is satisfactory, as sunken vessels are being rapidly refloated and docks at Manila, Shonan, Kowloon and elsewhere repaired, while wooden vessels are increasingly built in the Southern Regions. The day is not far when Southern ports will bustle with activity with the busy plying of these wooden ships, the paper said.

The economic agreements between Japan on the one hand Thailand and French Indo China on the other are proof that the two countries are willing partners in the co-prosperity family of Greater East Asia, the paper said, adding that Central China also has consolidated its financial basis through the exclusive circulation of the Central Reserve Bank notes, thereby consolidating economic cooperation with other East Asiatic countries.

TO DEVELOP SEAWEEDS

Studies Being Made on Its Resources in Chishima Islands

Ways and means of developing sea-weed resources in the northern Chishima Islands were closely studied by officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and experts of various private chemical organizations at a joint conference held at the Dai Toa Kaikan in Marunouchi yesterday afternoon, Domei reports.

Sea weeds, abundantly available in the northern part of the Chishima Islands, are believed to be an important source of potassium.

Art Expert Dies

Hideta Nagachi, 69, former member of the Hanging Committee of the Imperial Academy's Art Exhibition, and member of the Taiheiyo and the Dai Nippon Kaiyo Art Associations, died of apoplexy at his residence at Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo, Monday evening. Funeral service will be conducted according to Buddhistic rites at the Denzuin, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo, on Friday afternoon from 2 to 3.

Tar Products Being Sold

In view of the increasing demand for tar products, the Seishin Iron Works of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company in Chosen has started marketing various tar products in Chosen, it was revealed Wednesday. Tar products being sold by the company include pitch, benzol, creosote and ammonium sulphate.

Chosen Bank Given Powers

SHANGHAI.—The Mercantile Bank of India announced that as from December 1 the liquidation business of the bank will be carried on at the Bank of Chosen here.

To Improve Japanese Health

SHANGHAI.—Aiming to improve the health of Japanese residents here, the Health Preservation Institute will be formed soon by the Japanese Residents' Corporation.

East Asia Pioneers Honored

Memorial services according to Shintoist rites were held Thursday morning at the Imperial Rule Assistance Association headquarters for pioneers who gave their lives in the development of East Asia, under the joint auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the East Asia Development Federation as shown in above photo. Besides families of the deceased, attending were Mitsuru Toyama, noted patriot, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the rule aid group, and 150 other dignitaries. Present as honorary guests, were General Shigeru Honjo and proxies of the Ambassadors of China, Manchoukuo and Thailand.

Lin Pai-Sheng Outlines True Aims Of Current Peace Drive in China

Permanent Re-Establishment of Complete Unity With Japan Is Chief Goal, Declares Publicity Minister Of Nanking in Radio Speech

The ultimate objective of the Peace Movement does not merely rest with the settlement of the China Affair and the revivification of China suffering from the ruins of war, declared Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the National Government of China, in a radio broadcast delivered on November 30 in commemoration of the Second Anniversary of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and the Joint Declaration by Japan, Manchoukuo and China. On the contrary, Minister Lin pointed out, the movement is so designed to bring about the permanent re-establishment, in keeping with the needs of the times, of basic relations between Japan and China, clearing forever the atmosphere of mistrust prevailing for so many decades, and thus laying the solid foundations of coexistence and co-prosperity for the East Asiatic peoples.

The complete text of Publicity Minister Lin's speech, supplied through the courtesy of the Press Bureau of the International Publicity Board of Nanking, follows:

Upheld Firm Policy

Toward the end of March, 1940, the National Government of China returned to the Capital at Nanking, and upheld the national policy of "Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction," calling together the whole nation to the task of the realization of peace between Japan and China, and thereby stabilize the situation in East Asia and safeguard permanent world peace.

In the peace movement, we are guided in principle by the behested teachings on Pan-Asianism of the National Father, while the peace proposal issued by the Supreme Leader on December 29, 1938 serves as the criterion for the reorientation of the People's Revolutionary Movement. In practice, we seek to mobilize all the spiritual and material resources of the nation, and with the assistance of our friendly Ally, march forward on the path of the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia. Working on this principle, we caused the conclusion on November 30, 1940, of the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between China and Japan, and the issue at the same time of the Joint Declaration by the Governments of Japan, Manchoukuo and China. The situation in East Asia, formerly confused and disunited, was thus transformed into one with prospects for co existence and co-prosperity, and the beginnings marked for efforts on the part of the East Asiatic peoples to work for self defense and emancipation.

The Treaty and Declaration are no empty diplomatic phrases, but on them rests the common desire of the East Asiatic peoples for unity among themselves and expulsion of foreign aggression. These agreements, moreover, have not been brought into existence merely through the efforts of the Governments concerned, but rather represent the spiritual union of the peoples of the three countries. It is therefore necessary that these peoples, under the leadership of their respective Governments, should abide firmly by the spirit of the Treaty, and constantly strive for its development.

That the underlying spirit of the Treaty has provided us with a correct path to march on has been fully demonstrated by developments, both subjective and objective, of the past two years. International upheavals cannot shake our faith in this basic spirit, but only serve to confirm this faith. As the Supreme Leader once said, "Let us consolidate the East Asiatic Axis and meet world changes with an unchangeable stand." This must lead us to our final goal.

When the Basic Treaty was concluded, the Supreme Leader referred to it as a corner-stone, a foundation. Even prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Leader had forestalled that greater developments would be forthcoming for the East Asiatic peoples, that a more gigantic and more heroic struggle awaited them, and that greater responsibilities would befall them. So it was when the War of Greater East Asia broke out on December 8, 1941.

In a message to the Nation today in commemoration of the anniversary of the Basic Treaty and the Joint Declaration, the Leader said: "The conclusion of the Treaty and the issue of the Declaration marked the formation of the East Asiatic Axis to meet the exigencies of the developments of the ever changing world situation. The War of Greater East Asia, on the other hand, was a natural outcome of the ever-changing world situation. Because of the Basic Treaty and the Joint Declaration, when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, Japan, Manchoukuo and China have been able to cooperate, each discharging her own responsibility. And because of the War, the spirit underlying the Basic Treaty has been given a chance for manifestation and development." In these words, the Leader not only elucidated the inter relation between the Basic Treaty and the War of Greater East Asia, but also revealed to us that in developing the spirit underlying the Basic Treaty, we are assisting in the historical War of Greater East Asia.

Frowns on Fatalism

In modern times, China has undergone numerous hardships and misfortunes. In the course of the past century, in the wake of India, China has been suffering from the hands of Anglo American imperialism, and her hardships have been all the more increased. But we should not adopt a fatalist view. In the midst of all her troubles, China still entertains the highest principles for the maintenance of her existence and for her further development. Her road lies in the principles of Pan-Asianism laid down by the National Father as the road to racial emancipation, the road to the realization of national collectivism in East Asia. If we would only adhere closely to this principle, and put it into practice, China will be saved, and East Asia defended.

The conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty and the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have shown that the principles of Pan-Asianism have passed from their theoretical to their practical stage. The spirit underlying the Basic Treaty and the Joint Declaration takes into account the highest principles behind Pan-Asianism, and in accordance with them, the East Asiatic Axis was formed so that the task for the defense of East Asia may be jointly shouldered.

The War of Greater East Asia, likewise, is a necessary stage through which must pass the historical development of the mission for the realization of the ideal of Pan-Asianism. The inter-relation between the Basic Treaty and the Greater East Asia War is thus clearly seen from the standpoint of Pan-Asianism.

Must Strengthen Axis

In order to realize completely the ideal of Pan-Asianism, the East Asiatic Axis must be solidified, and the strength of East Asia concentrated to ensure victory in the War of Greater East Asia. The prerequisite of all this, however, is whether we have the sincerity and the strength to develop the spirit underlying the Treaty and the Declaration. This is what we should take cognizance of in our celebrations of the second anniversary of these documents. For in celebrating the occasion, we must not only review the past, but also look into the future.

When I ask whether we have the sincerity, I mean to inquire whether we have a clear understanding of the principles of Pan-Asianism, and whether we entertain a confirmed faith in the spirit underlying the Treaty and the Declaration. When I ask whether we have the strength, I mean to inquire whether we are able to contribute actively towards the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Since the outbreak of the War, our friendly Ally, Japan, has been solely responsible for duties in the front. Her heroic soldiers have braved every danger in their efforts for the destruction of Anglo-American aggressive influence, and their sacrifices fully manifest the application of the spirit of the Basic Treaty.

During the progress of the War, our friendly Ally has also not hesitated to render aid to the National Government both financially and technically, while every protection is being given to our numerous compatriots overseas. These acts also manifest the spirit of the Basic Treaty.

Determination Stressed

China and Manchoukuo, though being situated in the rear lines, and as yet not belligerents, are fully aware of the fact that they have not assisted sufficiently in the prosecution of the War. But we have always stuck to our stand, and are determined to share all comforts and hardships, safety and danger, and are prepared to fulfil our responsibility both spiritually and materially. This also manifests the spirit of the Basic Treaty.

Though looking at our cooperative efforts as a natural outcome of the obligations of the Basic Treaty, our friendly Ally has also greater hopes in us—that we should prove strong partners, to share jointly the mission for the defense of East Asia. In the midst of the ever-changing world situation, and while our friendly Ally is undertaking solely the task of defending the front lines in the defense of East Asia, let us, in addition to giving aid spiritually and materially, also strive to strengthen our own Government. Let us redouble our efforts continuously so that from our individual efforts may be gathered concerted strength for the full manifestation and development of the spirit underlying the Basic Treaty.

Since the conclusion of the Basic Treaty, and particularly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we have, on the basis of the spirit underlying the Treaty, aroused our people into merging into one their love for China and their love for East Asia, so that the true significance of Pan-Asianism, and of the War, may be grasped.

Forces Mobilized

We have mobilized spiritual and material forces to work for the improvement of the people's economy, the consolidation of peace and order, the increase of production and economy in consumption. In the New Citizens' Movement may be found a concrete manifestation of our efforts toward these objectives. Under the aegis of the New Citizens' Movement, the country is being led along three new paths—from individualism to totalitarianism; and from private capitalism and Communism to national capitalism. We may say that the New Citizens' Movement represents the ground work to arouse the people, and to train the youth, for efforts to develop the spirit underlying the Basic Treaty.

How shall we put into application the spirit underlying the Basic Treaty? I wish in this connection to call the attention of my compatriots to the statement addressed to you by the Supreme Leader this morning. Every word of the Leader's should be carefully digested, and put into practical application. I wish also to bring before you four principal points for mutual encouragement.

In the first place, let us be confirmed in our faith. Let us recognize the fact that rendering assistance to the War of Greater East Asia constitutes the sole means for the realization of Pan-Asianism, the rejuvenation of China and the defense of East Asia. Let us not waver in our faith, not hesitate in our efforts, dedicate our total strength to the everlasting life of our nation and our people.

Courage Is Big Factor

Secondly, let us be courageous and progressive, and strive to augment our strength continuously. Our Government must be strengthened and our people must also be strengthened so that we may conquer greater difficulties and bear heavier responsibilities. We abhor those who would willingly become stooges of Anglo-American imperialists, we abhor those who would remain disinterested, and we abhor all the more those cowardly people who despair after the first setbacks. The time has come when we shall either be comrades in the cause of East Asia or renegades of the same cause. There is no room for distinterestedness, no room for despair, and no room for escape.

Thirdly, let us constantly remind ourselves of our faults and set to rectify them. It does not matter how little or much we have exerted towards the application of the Basic Treaty and towards the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. But what matters is the amount of efforts we are going to put up hereafter, to make good our past defects and to promote the progress of the future. We are aware of the difficulties attending the present, and must all the more bear hardships and persevere in order to overcome these difficulties and not be conquered by them.

In the fourth place, let us be modest and self-respectful. This has constantly been emphasized by the Supreme Leader, and is reiterated with great earnestness in the latter part of his message to the Nation today (November 30). For it is from cooperation among individuals that we may proceed to cooperation among nations, and it is only with modesty and a sense of self-respect that we may seek cooperation effectively. We shall treat people with sincerity, and ourselves with strictness, so that in all our actions we look after not only our own interests but also the interests of the other party.

Though the four points I have raised are but common sayings, yet on them depends the successful application and development of the spirit underlying the Basic Treaty. In order to unite the comrades of East Asia, let us unite first their thoughts. In order to eradicate the rebels of the cause of East Asia, let us first purge all reactionary thoughts. Then only may we develop the spirit underlying the Basic Treaty and the Joint Declaration, and then only may we create strength to build a New China and a New East Asia.

Heizo Kubota Dies

Heizo Kubota, 52, Managing Director of the Fukoku Conscription Insurance Company, died on Tuesday at 4:20 p.m. The funeral service will be conducted at the Aoyama Cemetery in Friday from 1 to 2 p.m.

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TAIKO HIDEYOSHI
The Rise of a Remarkable Man

Part 11

Failure in his first attempt to subjugate Echizen led Nobunaga Oda to start out from Gifu for the second time.

Iyeyasu Tokugawa contributed 5,000 soldiers to Nobunaga's army of thirty thousand. Everyone of Oda's brave generals was to participate in this encounter.

Oda's troops were concentrated on one side of the River Ane in Omi. On the opposite shore encamped Asai with his eight thousand warriors and Asakura's army of ten thousand. From these figures alone may be estimated the fact that this was to be a battle of no mean proportions.

To begin with, Oda pushed on to Yokoyama Castle and successfully brought about the surrender of Nagamasa Asai's generals in charge of its defense.

North of this castle Nobunaga encamped and awaited the arrival of Iyeyasu Tokugawa. On June 24th he set out to meet the approaching Lord of Mikawa and his men.

By the time Iyeyasu had joined forces with Nobunaga, Nagamasa Asai and Yoshikage Asakura had also united their armies.

It was the night of the 27th. Noticing a blazing fire in the enemy camp Nobunaga correctly guessed that an attack was planned for the following day. Having made up his mind to forestall the move of the two generals, he ordered his army to stand in complete readiness for immediate action and waited for the break of day.

By all rights command of the vanguard should have gone to Hideyoshi Tokichiro since he was so well acquainted with the topography of the land, but the post was given to Iyeyasu as a gesture of courtesy.

At about three o'clock in the morning Oda's vanguard under the command of Iyeyasu Tokugawa struck at the Asakura-Asai army as it made final preparations for an attack.

The enemy was in a daze for a while but soon regained its spirit and had Nobunaga in a precarious position until Hideyoshi entered the picture in command of the twelfth position.

After fierce fighting Yoshikage Asakura and Nagamasa Asai were finally overcome and Hideyoshi Tokichiro was left in charge of Yokoyama Castle to check any further enemy attacks. He defended the castle from frequent assaults for three long years.

Meanwhile problem after problem tried Nobunaga"s patience, one in particular angering him greatly. This was the perfidious behavior of Shogun Yoshiaki Ashikaga, whom he had so generously helped when unscrupulous elements in Kyoto had attempted to cause his downfall.

Yoshiaki had sent messages to several influential daimyo. "Nobunaga is a short-tempered and rough general. It is impossible to tell what he may do if he becomes more powerful. We must destroy him at the earliest opportunity."

However, the enraged Nobunaga could not act immediately due to opposition in certain quarters, mainly in the Buddhist temple of Eizan in Kyoto. The Honganji, the Buddhist temple in Osaka, had also risen against him.

Nobunaga was finally obliged to send soldiers to Osaka and quell the movement.

In the third year of Genki (1572) Shingen Takeda of Kai attempted to make his way to Kyoto. He died, however, in the midst of the campaign much to the discouragement of Yoshiaki who had been counting on his ally's help to crush the enemy.

Nobunaga took advantage of this unexpected event and in a brief battle overwhelmed Yoshiaki. Yoshikage Asakura next fell under his powerful drive, hearing of which Nagamasa Asai quickly surrendered.

In recognition of his distinguished service during this period of wars Hideyoshi Tokichiro received Asai's domain of 220,000 koku. In one leap Kinoshita became a daimyo.

Lord Hashiba of Chikuzen Province

Peace returned to Echizen but Nobunaga Oda's period of fighting was not yet over.

The famous battle of Nagashino took place in the third year of Tensho (1575). The allied army consisted of forces under Nobunaga Oda, Iyeyasu Tokugawa and Katsuyori Takeda, son of the late Shingen Takeda. For the first time in history guns were used on a large scale. They contributed greatly to Nobunaga's victory in this battle.

Soon after the defeat of the Takeda forces, which were at that time considered the strongest in the country, Hideyoshi Tokichiro Kinoshita was appointed lord of Chikuzen province.

"Tokichiro, congratulations. You are now lord of Chikuzen Province. Kinoshita is such a common name, why don't you assume a more dignified name?" This was Nobunaga's suggestion.

"I am greatly obliged to you, my Lord. If there is no objection I would like to take part of the surname of the two brilliant warriors, General Shibata and General Niwa, and adopt the name of Hashiba, Lord of Chikuzen Province."

"Lord Hashiba of Chikuzen Province? That's an interesting name. In fact it's a fine name."

And so our hero became Lord Hashiba of Chikuzen Province.

The following year Nobunaga removed his headquarters from Gifu to the Castle of Azuchi in Omi, then considered the largest castle ever built.

Just about this time, backed by Motonari Mori of Chugoku, the Ishiyama Honganji in Osaka again started a rebellion.

A dangerous light shone forth from Nobunaga's eyes when he heard this news. He decided then and there that his two remaining enemies, Uyesugi of Echigo and Mori of Chugoku would soon have to be dealt with.

In the fifth year of Tensho (1577) Nobunaga sent his trusted general, Katsuiye Shibata, to Echigo with orders to subjugate the unfriendly lord.

Shibata had barely reached Kitanosho (Fukui City) when he learned that Kenshin Uyesugi was advancing towards Kyoto with a large army. Greatly alarmed at the receipt of this information, he immediately requested Nobunaga to send reinforcements in order to check the enemy's march.

Calling his generals together, Lord Oda commanded them to proceed to Shibata's aid over Hideyoshi Hashiba's warning that it was more important to give attention to matters closer at hand.

Hashiba's unwillingness to cooperate with Katsuiye Shibata finally led to a heated argument as the result of which the former returned to Azuchi with his men.

Greatly displeased Nobunaga threatened to confine him to his quarters. Hideyoshi's reply was to close himself up in his castle and indulge in horse-back riding and all sorts of amusements on the excuse that he had been so occupied with fighting that he had had no time to enjoy himself.

No amount of persuasion even from his faithful friend, Koroku Hachisuka, would move him from his decision.

Not long after secret news arrived that Hisahide Matsunaga of Senshu, who had once been defeated by Oda, had again raised an army. Nobunaga stroked his chin finally understanding what Hideyoshi had meant by his warning.

Upon the arrival of a messenger from Nobunaga, Hashiba hastened to Azuchi Castle confident that he would be sent to bring Matsunaga to his knees. His disappointment was, therefore, great when he learned that his lord's son, Nobutada, had been placed in command of the army and he was to follow later.

He had no complaints against Nobutada as leader of the forces but he had hoped to be in the thick of the fighting also.

Nobunaga smiled knowingly seeing disappointment written all over his faithful vassal's face.

"Chikuzen, I understand how unhappy you must feel, but I must ask you to merely help this time. I have a much bigger undertaking in mind which I expect you to carry out in the very near future."

"A much bigger undertaking? What do you mean, my Lord?"

"Invasion of Chugoku, Chikuzen. The subjugation of Mori. I can think of no one else more appropriate for this important piece of work. I'm counting on you to do your best."

At these words Hideyoshi's face immediately cleared up. Nobunaga's implicit faith in his ability, even in the face of such a major undertaking, overwhelmed Hideyoshi and a suspicious brightness shone in his grateful eyes.

Subjugation of Chugoku

The troops under Nobutada Oda surrounded the Castle of Shigi and carried out their offensive on October 1 of the fifth year of Tensho (1577). Realizing the hopelessness of his defense, Hisahide Matsunaga set the castle on fire and committed seppuku ten days later.

Soon after this victory, Nobunaga gathered his vassals together and made known that he was appointing Lord Hideyoshi Hashiba of Chikuzen Province commander-in-chief of the army to be entrusted with the subjugation of Chugoku.

Chugoku, or the Central Provinces, extended westward from Harima province (Hyogo Prefecture) to the provinces of Suho and Nagato (together they form today the prefecture of Yamaguchi).

A powerful daimyo by the name of Motonari Mori ruled over this extensive region. Motonari's father had been a small daimyo under the vassalage of Yoshitaka Ouchi. His rise to power began when he undertook to and successfully carried out revenge on Lord Harukata Sue who had previously defeated Motonari's lord in battle. He gradually acquired more territory until thirteen provinces had been added to his domain.

However, this brilliant daimyo died the year following the Battle of the River Ane. Just before his death, he called his sons to his bedside and enjoined them to stand in a body like the five arrows in his hand, which could easily be broken if taken one by one but defied destruction when held together.

(To Be Continued)

NATIVES OF SOLOMON ARCHIPELAGO CRY FOR REVENGE AGAINST TYRANNY OF BRITISH-AMERICAN EXPLOITATION

Decades of British Oppression in These Islands Earn Them Title of 'Blood Suckers' From the Local Inhabitants

BRITISH BUILT BASES OF IMPERIALISM HERE

Lined with the Bismarck and the New Hebrides Islands, the Solomon Islands form the most important fortress for eastern Australia. The islands are also linked to western America by way of New Caledonia, New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and the Hawaiian Islands. Lying in such an important position, the islands form one of the most strategic bases for both America and England to thrust into the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere from the side, and for this reason, England armed them with powerful weapons and large troops, digging trenches, constructing batteries, laying barbed-wire entanglements, and establishing air-ports.

The islands are likewise excellent bases for enemy submaries and aircraft for launching guerilla warfare.

Near Florida Island lying north of Guadalcanal Island is a tiny island shaped like a sea cucumber with a circumference of about 2 ri. This is Tulagi.

Tulagi

Tulagi is the heart of the Solomon Islands. With three mountains of 280 meters, 330 meters, and 350 meters respectively, the island is practically covered with dense mangrove and rubber tree forests. On the slopes of the mountains soar stately palms and dark green mango trees, and from between them peep out neat-looking cottages and government buildings.

On the green lawns surrounding the houses are tennis courts and rugby grounds, while the roads are lined with burning red hibiscuses and fragrant jasmines.

Till before the outbreak of the present war, the Solomons were governed by a commissioner residing in Tulagi, under the leadership of the High Commissioner of Western Pacific stationed on Fiji Island.

The government office of Tulagi rests on the top of the central mountain among luxuriant trees. The judicial building is also in the vicinity, while the archipelago's largest government owned hospital stands on the southern shore.

Near the hospital once stood barracks and wireless stations, which have been blown to pieces by the Imperial Navy Warplanes on January 23.

The Overseas Chinese living on the island numbered a little more than 200 prior to its occupation by the Japanese Forces. These people formed a Chinatown on a corner of the northern shore, monopolizing the commercial rights of the island and acting as a source of capital for the Chungking Government. However, with the outbreak of the war, they quickly gathered their belongings and fled to Australia with the Americans and English, leaving the streets of Tulagi as still as death.

On the southeastern end of the island is the prison. The dingy looking buildings are firmly guarded by an iron fence of some ten meters in height and by many layers of barbed-wire entanglements.

British Exploitation

Not satisfied with the many years of ruthless exploitation, the English Government had levied poll taxes of five shillings, ten shillings, and a pound upon the natives from 16 to 60 years of age. Should anyone refuse to pay the tax, he was deliberately thrown into jail and was forced to do back-breaking labor under the whip.

The iron bars of the prison, which seem to be relating the cruelties of the English, are now thrown open. On each bar, on each piece of lumber is imbued the people's cry for vengeance against the English.

The Americans and English are said to have gone for real exploitation in the Solomons in 1905. The Rivers Agricultural Company initiated the plundering, followed by Burns, Phillips Company, and later by W. R. Carpenter and Company. Representing the insurance and oil companies of England and America on the one hand, these firms took control of the archipelago's commerce, water transportation, and agriculture, and thus held an immense power over the South Sea Islands.

These companies had imposing main offices in Sydney and in Fiji, the Burns, Phillips, Company having a capital of £18.750,000 and W. R. Company, of £10,000,000.

These enormous sums have been gained by their buying of copra for almost nothing and selling it as soap and margarine butter. They moreover, exploited the labor of the natives. "Blood-suckers," as the natives called them was a fitting name for them.

Gabutu Island

On the island of Tulagi is the branch office of Carpenter and Company, while that of Burns, Phillips, Company is on Macambo opposite Tulagi. On Gabutu Island lying only a span away from Tulagi is the branch office of the Rivers Pacific Agricultural Company. These English firms have all been driven away and the people who have long been enslaved have finally found freedom.

The Gabutu Island consists of three coral reefs, two of them being only as large as Hibiya Park, while the third near Florida Island is not half as large. Before the War of Greater East Asia, the island was practically uninhabited, with only the building of the Rivers Pacific Agricultural Company standing on one of the reefs.

As aforesaid, the Solomon Islands form a natural defense line of Australia, contacting with Western America by means of the other groups of islands. The archipelago is thus the vital point for both America and Australia for defense purposes and for taking offensive measures against the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere from the flank.

Together with Tulagi, Gabutu lies in the center of the archipelago. Taking advantage of its position, England began to construct a stronghold on this uninhabited isle. Iron, lumber, and other materials were sent. The coconut palms were felled and barracks and hangars were built in their places. A wireless station was established, while ammunition storehouses were constructed. Large, small, and various other types of seaplanes were sent in numbers together with soldiers and weapons. Provisions were not forgotten, for canned goods of meat and vegetables, biscuit, and chocolate candies were sent. They even sent a large electric refrigerator and a distillation apparatus for taking drinking water from the sea.

Tennis Courts

Tennis courts, billiard saloons, and other recreational means were not left out. Thus Gabutu Island was strengthened day by day, fast becoming a "stationary aircraft carrier." However, the Imperial Forces were too strong and quick. Soon after occupying the Bismarck Island, the Special Landing parties of the Imperial Navy attacked Tulagi in the early part of May, and in concert with this attack, another troop occupied Gabutu Island.

Although the enemy soldiers on Tulagi had already left the isle for Australia two months before the attack by the Imperial Navy, those on Gabutu held on till the day before the troop landed.

On that day, an Imperial scout plane encountered an attack from the British troop stationed there after destroying a large-type flying boat and a seaplane. The following morning, however, seeing the Imperial warships in the offing, the enemy took Chiang Kai-shek's favorite scorched-earth policy, and setting fire to all the oil tanks, fled. The oil tanks continued to burn for a week after the occupation.

The barracks, hangar, and the ammunition storehouses were also intended to be burned, but too busy to make the escape, the enemy did not succeed in this attempt. Packed suit-cases were left lying about showing the enemy's frustration.

Gabutu Island, the stationary aircraft-carrier, was still left incomplete when the troop landed. A part of the barracks was only half built, while lumber and iron materials were still left unpacked.

Uninhabited Islands

There are no inhabitants on either Tulagi or Gabutu. Till before the Imperial troops' landing there, natives of Florida Island were employed in the English homes. As compensation for labor, the English gave two Kanaka tobaccos and a can of meat a week beside some rice, which was mainly left-overs.

Without working, the natives could not smoke tobacco. This was the only reason why they worked, for all necessary foods were always on hand. In the mountains were taro, tapioca, banana, papaia, and other food, while the sea kept all kinds of fish in store for them.

They need not worry about alcoholic drinks, for liquor as well as sugar can be made from coconuts. The husk of this tropical fruit serves as fuel, while plates and other kitchen utensils can be made from the shell. The leaves become the walls of the houses as well as their beds. However, for two rolls of tobacco, they have been working like slaves.

This tobacco, which had so captivated the natives was made from mahogany leaves raised in California and in Ohio. Some powdered tree root was added to the mahogany leaves, which were soaked in a mixture of honey, rum, and opium. The leaves were then dried, compressed, and twisted into rope-like forms five inches in length, four-tenths in width, and one-fifths thick.

The natives cut these into pieces, rolling them in pieces of newspaper or filling them into pipes, and smoke them. The English were clever in mixing opium into the tobacco, for the opium anaesthetized the natives, making them addicts of the tobacco. This poisonous smoke must be one of the causes of the natives' short life.

British Inhumanity

The tobacco, which the English made to plunder the strength of the natives, served in exterminating them as well. Besides the tobacco, the English cleverly spread tuberculosis and social diseases throughout the archipelago. The sound and healthy bodies of the natives were thus gradually eaten away.

The natives of Florida Island are Melanesians. Brown skinned and well built, they remind one of Tarzan. Both male and female have their hair cropped short and it is rather difficult to differentiate the sexes, except that the sarongs of the women are a little gayer than the men's.

(Kaneko Iyemoto, in Bungei Shunju)

Favorite Sport of British is 'Blackbird' Hunting Introduced From Australia to These Islands: Same as Slave Hunting

SOLOMONDERS HELP IMPERIAL FORCES GLADLY

It is said that some time ago, a game called "kangar hunting" was in fad among the English in Australia. The hunters chased after the running natives on automobiles and shot them like animals. The same kind of brutality was practiced by the English here on the Solomons. Chasing the natives with rifles in hand, they shot at them to test their marksmanship.

Slave-hunting also was practiced by them. They enticed the natives to the ships with red cloth, matches, knives and other such objects that would attract them and took them to South America, where they were sold as slaves to work on the colonies. Later, they came to be sold to sugar plantations in Australia, where they were forced to work until death.

Black-Bird Hunting

The English called this atrocity "Black-bird hunting." This "Black-bird hunting," or "slave-hunting," to be more plain, is being practiced even to this day. The unfortunate ones who have been fooled by the Englishmen are thrown into the prisons in the mines of New Guinea and are made to work like beasts. The cruelties of the English are innumerable. The shanghaiing practiced by whaling and trading vessels was also the doing of the English.

The Englishmen have always described the natives of the Solomons as being beastly, sly, and lazy. However, these are not the original characteristics of the people. They were only forced to become so to retaliate against the cruelties and exploitations of the English. Coming into contact with them, one cannot but feel that they are the most simple, decile, and affectionate of people.

I remember that it was on the third evening after the occupation of Tulagi. Five natives came suddenly before us on five canoes, piled with bananas, papayas, pineapples, watermelons, tomatoes, beans, and other fruits and vegetables. Although we could not understand their language, we guessed from their gestures that they were trying to say how much they had waited for the coming of the Imperial Forces.

"We knew the Nipponese soldiers were coming, for, when the Imperial planes bombed this island, the Englishmen living in Tulagi all escaped on a B. P. Navigation Company ship, which came here at the latter part of February," they seemed to be saying.

"The English soldiers escaped at that time too," one of them seemed to say. "I used to know a Nipponese called Hashimoto. He was not like the Englishmen, for he was very kind. I like the Nipponese, and so do my friends. That is why we were waiting for the Nipponese Forces. We will help you in every way, so please use us. We don't want any pay.

"By the way, these are from our chief. Please give them to your master." So saying, he had his comrades take out the fruits and vegetables from the canoes. Moved by their friendliness, the soldiers offered them cigarettes, which they refused and left, promising that they would come again on the following morning.

Willing Assistance

I doubted if they would come as they had promised. But on the following morning, I regretted that I had doubted their sincerity in any way. They came in a canoe in a group of ten.

They offered to assist the Imperial Forces unconditionally, which offer, the troop commander accepted with gratitude. From that day work progressed rapidly with the hearty cooperation of these people.

I immediately became friends with them. The more I became acquainted with them, the more I became aware of their simplicity and docility. They put their whole trust into the Imperial soldiers and listened to everything the soldiers said. They even gave valuable information that a secret wireless station was hidden on the mountain top of Florida Island. It was a few days later that the station was bombed by the Imperial warplanes.

During the Battle of the Coral Sea, a warplane was forced to land on the sea 2,000 meters off Guadalcanal Island.

Carrying the wounded Sergeant M on his back, Pilot K fought through the storming waves and finally reached ashore. The island they reached, however, was Guadalcanal, where the Australian enterpriser, Boyd, and his men were said to have been killed by the natives soon upon their landing there.

The Rescue

Not knowing the danger they were facing, Pilot K with Sergeant M on his back roamed about the shore looking for a native village. Some natives saw the two strange figures and immediately surrounded them The natives, however, dared not come nearer. After whispering among themselves, one brave one approached the two and motioned them to come along with him. The two heroes decided to follow, though they knew not what fate awaited them.

The finally came to a hut. It was the chief's abode. The chief did not look in the least friendly, but gathering his courage, Pilot K told the other that he was a Japanese pilot and that he wished to be taken to Tulagi where the Imperial Forces had landed.

The chief readily accepted the request much to his surprise. A canoe was immediately ordered, to be made ready and the natives were told to give treatment to Sergeant M's wound. Delicious coconuts were also served.

That evening the two heroes safely reached Tulagi.

The Guadalcanal natives, who are said to have killed many Englishmen from intense hatred, have shown such warmth to two Nipponese they had never seen before. Did this friendliness come from the feeling that both they and the Nipponese were not whites, or were they already acquainted with the significance of the War of Greater East Asia? Whatever may be the case, it can easily be assumed that they were well aware of the justice and mercy of the Imperial soldiers.—(Kaneko Iyemoto, to Bungei Shunju)

The VENDETTA OF AKO
EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Choei Jonan
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 31
Commotion

Except when the clan was at war, it was unusual for the samurai, from the highest to the lowest, to be present in the castle hall at one and the same time. The Ako clan possessed 300 samurai. Excluding those who had gone with Lord Asano to Yedo, the samurai who had rushed to the Castle at Oishi's sudden summons totalled some two hundred odd.

The samurai in the vast hall waited anxiously, some of them clutching their sword hilts with sweat-soaked hands. Presently heavy footsteps sounded in the corridor outside, and five men, their faces immobile and expressionless as though carved from wood, walked in with measured steps, and took their seats at the upper end of the hall. The five men were Kuranosuke Oishi, the Chief Retainer; Kyurobei Ono, the Castle Representative; Seibei Tanaka, the general secretary; Kyudaiyu Mase, the Superintendent; and Yogoemon Uemura.

Kuranosuke at once opened the proceedings by briefly explaining what had occurred at Yedo. Then taking out the document that Sanpei and Tozaemon had brought with them from Yedo, he read it out in slow, agonized tones to the hushed audience.

"Reports on subsequent events will arrive by later palanquins," he said when he had finished reading the document. "The fate of the clan hangs by a mere thread. It is the samurai's daily resolve that he will meet death without flinching. I advise you to strengthen that resolve."

Silence, dark heavy silence, wrapped the assembly. The samurai were too stunned to move a finger. They could not believe that their beloved Lord Asano had drawn his sword at Court. Their ears heard, but their hearts refused to believe.

But the evidence was too heavy. The words that Oishi had read out from the document rang and echoed in their ears still, loudly, clamourously, like voices of doom.

As their dazed minds slowly realized that they could no longer doubt the truth of what they had heard, they felt the earth slowly sinking beneath them, and the walls of the room seemed to spin round and crash down about them.

Oishi glanced round at them silently. Some of them were breathing heavily as their astonishment become replaced by horror and anger at the severity of the sentence passed on their Lord. Some gazed at one another with pain-stricken eyes, whilst the rest sat still with bloodless agonized faces, bereft of all power of motion.

"What happened to the opponent, to Kira?..." somebody muttered to his companion.

"Chief Retainer," a harsh voice suddenly rang out from the assembly, "the document said nothing about what happened to Lord Kira Kozuke-no-Suke. The messengers who came in the palanquins also seem to know nothing about it. Can you tell us anything about this matter?"

The faces of all the samurai turned in one motion toward Kuranosuke. Two hundred pairs of eyes stared at him.

"That's what we want to know," they seemed to be saying.

Kuranosuke did not speak. But the expression in his eyes spoke enough. He himself did not know.

Kyurobei Ono, who had remained seated silently beside Kuranosuke, his hands thrust deep inside opposite sleeves, shot a disapproving glance at Kuranosuke, and opened his mouth.

"The palanquins which came early this morning will be followed by others. The second relay may be expected soon. Yedo is so far away. There is nothing else for us to do but wait."

Before he had uttered the last syllable the whole assembly was already muttering wildly, incontrollably, and the sound was like the loud murmur of angry waves.

Only Kuranosuke and Kyurobei remained calm, immovable, like solid rocks in a stormy sea. They knew it was useless to tell the samurai to remain calm and wait patiently for later messengers from Yedo. Most of them were young, hot-blooded men.

At that moment a loud, boyish voice rang out from the corridor outside.

"Castle Representative! Castle Representative!"

Kyurobei Ono twisted round his wrinkled neck, then rose to his feet. He was still a hale and sturdy-looking man, although his back was a little bent with age. He went out into the corridor.

"What do you want, Mimura?" he asked the boy who was standing there.

Jirozaemon Mimura, the kitchen boy, knelt down, and answered.

"Sire, the commotion down in the castle town is no ordinary affair. Will you take a look from the castle tower?"

"Commotion? What commotion? What have the townsmen to do with the matter?"

Kyurobei muttered to himself, and went up to see for himself. Three or four samurai were already before him, having somehow heard of the disturbance, and were looking at the town through the crenels in the battlement.

A thick pall of dust hung over the town. Hundreds of people thronged the street corners, looking like swarms of ants from above. The biggest crowd surrounded the clan notes transaction office. It was evident that only the tiniest spark was necessary for the explosion.

"The townsmen have heard of the calamity, and are clamoring for the exchange of their clan notes," muttered the samurai disgustedly as they returned to the hall. "Base vassals!"

Kyurobei was also disgusted. He re-entered the hall with a frown on his face.

"They have forgotten that they owe everything to our Lord," said one stern visaged samurai. "They forget that their long years of peace and prosperity are due to the endeavors of our Lord and his father. When the clan is faced with disaster, all they can think of is their own monetary loss. The wretches!"

"Somebody must go and subdue the mobs," said another. "The town elders can do nothing."

"There must be some leaders among the crowds who are stirring up the people. Let the ringleaders be arrested, and bound hand and foot. The rest will quiet down," spoke another.

The ripples from the incident that had occurred at Yedo one hundred and seventy ri away had spread out swiftly and widely, gathering strength as they spread out, and when they reached Ako they had assumed the proportions of a tidal wave.

The commotion at Yedo following the incident was due merely to the fact that an established article of law had been violated. But the disturbance in Ako struck down deep into the roots of the townsmen's daily life. With the death of Lord Asano the clan lands would be confiscated, the samurai disbanded, and the clan notes issued by the Asano clan would become useless scraps of paper.

The money they had accumulated through many years of toil and saving for the sake of their families would become useless scraps of paper. The thought was enough to madden the townsmen.

Kuranosuke Oishi, who had remained silent all this while, suddenly raised his head.

"Okajima! Katta! Sugino!" His voice rang out like the clang of a bronze bell. As the three men stood up, Oishi called out another name, "Maebara!"

The four men came before Oishi. They knew what they were going to be asked to do.

"Chief Retainer," said Isuke Maebara, "Shall we go down to the town?"

Oishi looked at them, but apparently changed his mind. It seemed to him that the four men he had called were too young.

"Saburobei," he said to another samurai seated nearby. "The commotion in the town is a disgrace to our Lord's spirit. Go and subdue the disturbance."

"Yes," answered Saburobei Chiba.

"Fuwa, go with Saburobei," said Oishi to Kazuemon Fuwa who was behind Chiba. "We should have foreseen the trouble. Go, but do not use force or threats. Tell them that their clan notes will be changed tomorrow. . . ."

"I understand." Fuwa spoke quietly, and left with Chiba.

Chiba was a veteran samurai of fifty years, well used to facing large crowds, and Fuwa was a magistrate of the coastal section, and a popular man with the townsmen.

Oishi looked after them with a smile of confidence. Then he turned round to the four men he had first called.

"Come with me," he said, and walked out of the hall.

(To Be Continued)

11-19
6-7

25-28

MAJOR REFORM SET IN STOCK DEALING

Existing Exchanges to Be Merged Into Nippon Securities Concern

FAIR PRICES TO PREVAIL

Regulations to Be Embodied In Bill for Coming Session of Diet

With the object of encouraging national savings so as to facilitate the circulation of industrial funds and of controlling speculation in this period of emergency, the Government is scheduled to effect major improvements in the machinery of the now existing stock exchanges in the country, it was decided at the Cabinet meeting that took place on Wednesday, vernacular papers report.

Incidentally it is understood that the Government will introduce in the next session of the Imperial Diet a bill for the establishment of a Nippon Securities Exchange (tentatively called) which will be entrusted with the enforcement of State policies regarding the transactions in the various forms of negotiable papers in the place of the existing stock exchanges. The draft worked out by the Finance Ministry as the mission of the Nippon Securities Exchange has been outlined by vernacular papers as follows:

For Just Prices

(1) The Nippon Securities Exchange shall undertake the mission of formulating and stabilizing reasonable prices of securities and of facilitating the transactions of securities in conformity with the State policies so as to contribute to the rational management of State economy.

(2) The Nippon Securities Exchange shall be organized in the form of a juridical person, highly characteristic of a public agency, and that it shall be partly financed by the Government.

(3) The Nippon Securities Exchange shall have a board of directors appointed by the Government, and its directors and employees shall be treated as public officials according to related laws and ordinances.

(4) The Nippon Securities Exchange shall conduct the following items of business:

(1) Establishment and management of authorized exchange houses for transactions in securities (hereinafter referred to as Exchanges.)

(2) Invitation to subscription for, and underwriting and sale of securities.

(3) Supplementary business in connection with the foregoing two items.

(4) Any other line of business required for the attainment of the mission.

Routine May be Entrusted

It is possible that the Government will entrust the Nippon Securities Exchange with the performance of a sectional routine of business hitherto conducted by the Government in connection with the transactions of securities and the treatment of stock brokers, and it is possible for the Securities Exchange to ho'd in stock or dispose of securities so as to stabilize their prices in case of need.

(5) It is the Nippon Securities Exchange alone that shall be authorized to create security exchange houses.

No other party shall be allowed to establish any institutions similar to security exchange houses or to conduct transactions of securities at these institutions.

The Nippon Securities Exchange shall be allowed to create security exchange houses at necessary places and to set forth necessary rules in connection with the transactions of securities.

(6) The following regulations shall be put into practise with stock brokers:

Operations Limited

(1) It is only those stock brokers who belong to a specified security exchange houses that shall be authorized to conduct the transactions of securities in the same security exchange house.

(2) Stock brokers shall be made to call for licenses of the State Minister concerned for transactions of securities at any security exchange house, it being understood that they must have specified qualifications in the capacity of a juridical person possessing a specified sum of capital funds.

(A period of grace extending over an appropriate number of years shall be granted for practise of the provisions under this item.)

(3) Stock brokers shall be made to call for licenses of the State Minister concerned for opening their branch houses.

(4) Necessary regulations shall be set forth so as to enable the security exchange houses to strengthen their powers to supervise stock brokers.

(5) Necessary regulations shall be set forth for practise with stock brokers.

Confined to Sound Trading

(7) Transactions in securities in security exchange houses shall be confined to future and spot deliveries, and necessary regulations shall be supplemented in this connection.

(8) Necessary regulations shall be set forth so as to strengthen the powers for management of security exchange houses in connection with the transactions of securities.

(9) Necessary regulations shall be set forth for the replenishment of the Government's powers in connection with the enlistment of negotiable papers on security exchange houses.

(10) The security exchange houses shall take responsibility in connection with the securities deposited for transactions of securities on the security market.

(11) Regulations shall be set forth in connection with the general supervision and orders of the Government for enforcement by the staff members and stock brokers of the security exchange houses.

Necessary regulations shall be set forth in connection with the qualifications of and control over the staff members and stock brokers belonging to the security exchange houses.

(12) Necessary regulations shall be set forth for the accounting routine of the security exchange houses.

Rules for Merger

(13 Necessary regulations shall be set forth for the merger of the existing stock exchanges into the Nippon Securities Exchange.

(14) Necessary regulations shall be set forth for the adjustment of transactions on the existing stock exchanges and the adjustment of the existing stockbroking.

(15 Necessary regulations providing penalties against irregularities and other regulations regarding the exemption or reduction of taxes.

Cement Baker

The pulverized raw mixture for cement goes into the rotary kilns above in which it is burned to cement clinker, glass-hard pebbles the size of marbles. Powdered coal is blown through the tube in the center of the kilns, burning with a temperature ranging from 2,500 to 3,000° F. Such kilns are the largest pieces of rotating machinery used in all industry, each being as big as three South Manchuria Railway cars. The rock is heated to incipient fusion in a forty-foot tongue of flame. One such kiln will turn out some 1,500 barrels of cement clinker a day.

ELECTRIC BULB MAKERS PLAN FACTORIES IN SOUTH

Scheme Afoot Among Influential Manufacturers Here in Order To Meet Demand

A scheme is now afoot on the part of two or three influential makers of electric bulbs to build new factories in the southern areas next year so as to facilitate supplies of various electric instruments as well as bulbs, in response to the tremendous demand for these articles in the South, reports the Sangyo Keizai.

It will be remembered that the Japan Machinery Export Encouraging Company and the Electric Machinery Control Association are closely united with each other in urging the makers concerned to boost the production and exports of electric instruments. Electric bulb manufacturers are now scheduled to extend their fields of operation in the southern areas by reason of the considerable consumption of bulbs as compared with other electric instruments.

It is understood that a party of bulb makers have been dispatched to the southern areas for investigations into the actual state of things with respect to the bulb manufacturing industry in the South, and that the bulb makers concerned will be assured of a broad future for their trade by virtue of the superior quality of our products.

Bill Clearings

December 17
(¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	236.039	121.997
Balance	36.905	13.722

EXCHANGE REACTS TO GOV'T DECISION

Market Shows Animation on News of Cabinet's Resolve to Reform Machinery

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was a scene of much animation over the over-night news that the Government is scheduled to introduce in the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet a bill for approval of a decisive reformation of the machinery of the existing stock exchanges, and it was natural that the bourse issue and Osaka Exchange, new, should have noticeably eased in spite of the very insignificant reaction of the rest of the listed wares in the long-term and short-term sections.

The long term section was irregular, for Tokyo Rayon continued to rise ¥2.10, Ina Electric Railways ¥1.50, Showa Electric Industrial ¥1.10, Kokura Steel and Ishikawajima Shipbuilding, new ¥1.00 each, while high-priced holdings turned easier. For example, Japan Sand Iron weakened by ¥1.90, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery by ¥1.20 and Furukawa Electric Industrial by ¥1.10.

In the short-term section, the majority of leading industrials were comparatively steady, while the bourse issue and Osaka Exchange, new, began to tread a downward path in sympathy with the authorities' motive for the reformation of the stock exchange machinery.

The spot narket was calm and quiet throughout the day with the exception of those sustaining fractional losses in reaction to their signal gains on Wednesday.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb
Kanebo Spinning (50)	129.5	128.7	129.9
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	78.5	78.5	80.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	75.8	....	....
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	67.6	68.5	69.1
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	72.5	73.0	73.9
Tokyo Hemp-Yarn 50)	94.6	96.5	96.2
Showa Elec Ind (50)	78.1	78.6	79.2
Japan Nitrogen (50)	73.1	74.5	74.9
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	90.6	90.5	90.9
O. S. K. (50)	84.0	84.0	84.9
Toyo Steamship (50)	68.5	68.9	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	60.0	60.9	61.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.1	90.1	91.1
Ishihara Ind (50)	66.0	66.9	67.9
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	101.0	101.9	102.2
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	126.1	127.9	126.9
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.3	66.9	67.8
Japan Beer (50)	99.0	99.0	99.9
Tropical Ind (42½)	41.9	42.5	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	44.3	....	....
Asahi Glass (50)	100.0	98.8	98.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	101.9	101.3	101.8
Manchou Tobacco (50)	91.8	91.8	91.4

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	98.1	9.0	1.0	93.1
N. Y. K.. new	77.0	7.5	5.7	76.7
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	92.1	2.5	1.3	92.1
Kanebo Spin. new	75.8	6.5	4.7	75.1
Teikoku Rayon. new	67.4	7.5	6.4	66.4
Hitachi Iron Works.	87.3	7.5	6.3	86.7
Osaka Exch. new	50.4	0.4	45.0	46.0
Japan Steel Tube	68.9	8.9	7.9	68.0
Japan Oil	75.9	5.9	4.9	75.0
S. M. R.	73.0	3.0	2.9	92.9
N. Y. K., old	92.1	2.1	0.5	90.5
Hokkaido Coal	74.0	4.4	4.0	74.3
Kanebo Spin. old	129.8	9.8	8.0	128.5
Toyo Rayon. new	55.5	5.5	4.3	54.3
Kokura Iron Works.	53.2	3.3	3.0	53.0
Japan Beer. new	45.9	5.9	5.1	45.1
Japan Sugar. new	66.6	6.7	6.3	66.7
Ensuiko Sugar	61.5	1.5	0.8	60.8
Japan Mining	61.5	1.7	1.1	61.2
Manchou Ind	58.6	8.7	8.3	58.4

CHOSEN INDUSTRIES ARE FAST EXPANDING

Noteworthy Progress Being Made in Various Lines Due To Favorable Conditions

The important role Chosen is playing at present as a prominent advance base for the Imperial Forces on the Asiatic continent on the one hand and as the bridge spanning the waters between Japan and the continent on the other is explained in detail in the latest issue of the Kokusai Graph.

The productive machinery of Chosen economy in the past found its mainstay in the farming industry and other primitive industries. Till recent years, Chosen was principally regarded as a good market for the industrial products of Japan Proper and as a rich natural storehouse of foodstuffs and various kinds of raw materials required for the maintenance and development of some industries in Japan Proper.

Since the founding of Manchoukuo, Chosen has splendidly executed its duty as the bridge connecting Japan Proper and the Asiatic continent which, at the same time has precipitated the industrialization of Chosen. And the industrial products of the country have rapidly grown larger.

The rapid development of industrial Chosen is attributable to the ample supply of labor at low wages, and to the location of coal mines near the industrial centers of the country.

Chosen is making noteworthy progress in various lines of industries, such as provisions manufacturing, alcohol distillation and brewing, spinning, manufacturing of starch, oil, fat, and paper. Livestock raising in Chosen is facilitating the development of the leather, woollen, and oils and fats industries in the country.

Meanwhile, the forestry and aquatic products of Chosen are greatly aiding the abundant production of paper, matches, lacquered wares, cork, lumber, different wooden articles, fish oil, hardened oil, salt, canned provisions and others.

Because of its enormous underground wealth, Chosen is regarded as a promising center for various chemical industries, the ceramic industry, metallurgy, and the metallic and mechanic industries.

The speedy industrialization of Chosen of late, is mainly due to the abundance of water-power resources and the country's proximity to Manchoukuo and North China where there are promising markets for its goods.

The table to follow shows the industrial products of Chosen.

Industrial Products of Chosen

Year	Agricultural prod.	Forestry prod.	Aquatic prod.	Mineral prod.	Technical prod.
	—(In percentages)—				
1931	63	5	7	2	23
1932	63	4	6	3	24
1933	61	6	6	3	24
1934	57	6	6	4	27
1935	55	5	5	4	29
1936	52	5	5	5	31
1937	54	5	7	.	34
1938	51	5	6	.	37
1939	45	5	9	.	41

In 1931, agricultural products in Chosen occupied 63 per cent of the entire output of the country as against the 23 per cent occupied by technical products. In 1939, agricultural products occupied 45 per cent of the country's production, while the percentage occupied by technical products rose to 45.

In 1940, the technical products of Chosen amounted to ¥1,870,000,000. Although the exact total value of the agricultural products of Chosen that year is not known yet, it is believed that it was about the same as that of the technical products. Meanwhile, it is considered almost certain that in 1942, the value of the technical products will by far exceed that of the agricultural products for the same year.

Regional Division of Industries in Chosen For 1937

South Kankyo Province	¥435.290.000
Keiki Province	354.290.000
North Kankyo Province	176.340.000
South Heian Province	162.920.000
South Keisho Province	160.970.000
Kokai Province	127.330.000
Kogen Province	102.410.000
Others	354.040.000

The industrialization of Chosen is now in progress at high speed.

COFFEE OF TAIWAN GAINS PROMINENCE

Comes Into Limelight as Substitute for Brazilian Product —Yield Increasing

Due to the interruption of imports of Brazilian coffee following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the coffee of Taiwan has come into the limelight as the principal substitute for the Brazilian product and coffee growers in Taiwan are now working hard to meet the demand in Japan Proper, says the Kokusai Graph in its latest issue.

Although coffee plantations were first started in Taiwan during the Meiji era it was only in the third year of Showa that they were placed on a commercial basis, thanks to the strenuous efforts of Yosokichi Funakoshi. The yield per ko (0.978 chobu) has been steadily increasing in recent years due to the improvement in cultivation methods.

The coffee plantations of Taiwan are mostly located in the southeastern part of the island, those in the regions under the jurisdiction of the sub-provincial government of Karenko covering 54 per cent of the total area under coffee. Then come Dainan and Daito provinces with 19 per cent each, which are followed by the sub-province of Takao with 7 per cent.

These coffee plantations are divided into 3 categories, namely those for commercial purposes, those for the private use of the growers, and those to help the aborigines earn their livelihood out of. As a matter of course, the commercial plantations cover the greater portion of the total area.

Coffee Growing Conditions

Coffee plants thriving best in zones with a temperature of between 21 and 24 degrees, and the temperature of Taiwan ranging between 21 and 24 degrees, The island is generally suited for the growing of coffee plants. Moreover, coffee plants should have a moderate supply of moisture and little sunshine, dry weather being very harmful. For these reasons the coffee plantations in Taiwan are mostly located on the eastern coast of the island where there is a large area of declivity.

The condition of coffee cultivation in Taiwan in recent years is shown in the following tables:

1. Coffee Cultivation in Taiwan

	1937	1938	1939	1940
Area under cultivat'n (in ko)	446.26	428.51	688.22	652.94
Yield (in lbs.)	60.663	76.895	107.707	233.009
Price (in yen)	32.639	52.467	84.770	51.467
.. per 100 lbs.	53.93	68 23	78.70	22.09

2. Geographical Division of the Coffee Plantations of Taiwan

Province or sub-province	Area of plantation (Ko)	Yield (lbs.)
Shinchiku	1.56	350
Taichu	7.85	510
Tainan	124.00	11.700
Takao	48.53	3.323
Taito	121.00	181.120
Karenko	350.00	36.000

MINE OFFICIALS CONFER

Meet Called by Ministry to Discuss Adjustment of Mine Operation

In order to adjust the operation of various mines in the country to the demand of the times, the Commerce and Industry Ministry opened a conference of the chiefs of the control sections of the mine inspection offices of different prefectures at the conference hall of the ministry, to last for two days beginning Wednesday morning, says the Sangyo Keizai.

The principal objectives of study at the conference are:

1. The revision of the law for the increase of important mineral products.

2. Partial transfer of the authority of the mine inspection offices to the mining industry control associations,

3. The adjustment and improvement of metallic mining, and a few other questions.

Chosenese Boys Drill

SHANGHAI.—Inaugural ceremonies for establishing the Special Training Institute giving military training to Chosenese boys who have not entered the Youth School were held here recently.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	93.10	— 8.00
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	76.70	— 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	75.10	— 0.80
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

LIVE-STOCK RAISING IMPORTANT TO JAVA

Oxen and Buffaloes Predominant—Latter Used in Cultivation of Wet Rice Fields

The live-stock raising industry is as important as agriculture to the Javanese farmers, for it is the livestock that they habitually use for ploughing rice fields and other farms on the one hand and for the transportation of various commodities on the island on the other, says an article in the latest number of the Kokusei Graph, which in substance follows:

"Live-stock raising on the Island of Java is featured by the dominant position occupied by oxen and buffaloes, there having been twice as many oxen as buffaloes in 1940. Their respective numbers vary according to territorial classifications, for the number of oxen in West Java is about eight times as much as that of buffaloes, that of oxen in Central Java noticeably less than that of buffaloes, while in East Java there are about seven oxen to a buffalo.

This state of conditions is ascribable to the fact that buffaloes are employed mostly for the cultivation of wet rice fields in West Java while oxen are more serviceable for transportation of commodities rather than for agricultural purposes. Yet in East Java oxen are employed for transportation of potatoes and other agricultural products, and in Central Java for transportation of timber.

Very Few Dairy Cattle

"In spite of the popularity of live-stock raising in Java, there are very few cattle available for dairying purposes. According ot the statistics taken in 1940, the number of cattle, if at all available, for dairying purposes are estimated at five per cent of the total number of cattle on the island. Herein lies the problem as to how an autarchic state can be created on the island where large quantities of lactic products are annually consumed.

The number of horses on the island is lamentably small. Very few horses are reared for driving light wagons. They are more or less found in East Java, but their number is quite limited in Central and West Java.

"Hog-raising is very insignificant of all throughout the island. The fact is, Mohammedans are traditionally averse to pigs for religious reasons, and they are absolute abstainers from pork. It is only the Chinese immigrants that are engaged in hog-raising on the island for the meat.

"Raising of goats is remarkably popular, and it is worthy of notice that Java stands first in the goat-raising industry throughout the East Indies. Goats are used mostly for dairying purposes.

"Sheep are comparatively numerous on the island, especially in West Java, but they are but seldom intended for wool production by reason of the poor quality of wool.

"It is interesting to note that the live-stock raising industry is quite significant on the Island of Java, for live-stock mean to its owners that much property, and it is readily convertible into solid cash. Thus the local inhabitants ungrudgingly invest on any live-stock whenever they have something left in their purses."

Chungking Loans To Enslave Chiang

(Continue from Page 6)

other portion of the $500,000.000 American loan, have been authorized to issue customs gold notes (the Haikwan gold currency hitherto used in payment of import duties) to a total value not exceeding 50,000,000 Haikwan gold yuans or approximately 1,000.000.000 fapi yuans. Some of these customs gold notes are in the nature of public bonds.

Macao Radio Club Formed

SHANGHAI.—A new radio program in Portuguese has been inaugurated by the Macao Radio Club, according to the Portuguese Consulate here.

TRADE BODIES DUE TO BE RENOVATED

Reformed Commerce and Industry Chambers to Help Facilitate Control Activities

All chambers of commerce and industry in Japan, in order to meet the demand of the times, are expected to undergo a fundamental renovation, subject to the approval of the Imperial Diet, of the bill to be submitted to its 81st session by the Commerce and Industry Ministry, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The chambers of commerce and industry, since their establishment in the Meiji era under the chambers of commerce law, have undergone many changes both in their organization and names. At first, they were called, as stated above, the chambers of commerce, then the councils of commerce and industry, and lastly chambers of commerce and industry. The present name, chambers of commerce and industry, has been in use since April, 1927, in accordance with the chambers of commerce and industry law (Law No. 49, 1927).

These important bodies have since rendered meritorious services for the economic development of Japan. Especially, during the great economic panic that visited Japan soon after the establishment of the chambers of commerce and industry, they worked night and day to help commercial and industrial circles of the country tide over the difficulty facing them.

Did Important Work

During the Manchurian and China affairs, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry worked in close co operation with the Government authorities for the expansion of the productive power of the country, for the adjustment of prices, and for securing the smooth distribution of daily commodities, besides giving their opinions to the authorities for the economic development of the country.

As a result of the establishment of control associations for all branches of commerce and industry of late, it has become necessary to carry out a fundamental renovation in the chambers of commerce and industry, which originally were established for the benefit and convenience of the traders and manufacturers in the regions under their jurisdictions, as well as for the benefit of the country.

After the reformation to be carried out shortly, subject to the approval of the Diet, the chambers of commerce and industry, which will be called by a new name, will work in closer cooperation with the administrative authorities, especially with local Government authorities, to facilitate the activities of various control associations, and thereby to contribute to the healthy development of planned economy.

In other words, the chambers of commerce and industry, after the reformation, will be requested to play the part of pulleys in the wartime economic machinery.

Reconstruction Work Speeded Up in China

(Continue from Page 6)

capital, in preference to other industries.

For the regulation of consumption of commodities, their smooth distribution and the prevention of their heavy appreciation in Shanghai and adjoint places a licensing system of 18 certain designated commodities has been adopted. They include rice, wheat and other foodstuffs, cotton and wollen manufactures, iron, steel and other metals, and chemicals. The object is the industrial restoration of Shanghai as a free city.

A heavy falling off in the customs revenue, which hitherto has occupied one-half of the revenue of the Chinese Ministry of Finance, is being made up for by the imposition of a transit duty on ships and travelers, the operation of rules for additional customs duties and the doubling of the excise duty on cotton yarn and wheat flour.

Actions against the old legal tender of the hostile Chungking regime were started in January, 1941, when the Reserve Bank was established and issued notes. Steady progress has been made since, and on June 25, 1942 the circulation of the old tender was prohibited in the special municipal district of Nanking, the old municipal district of Shanghai, the French Concession and the International Settlement in Shanghai.

The war of construction of New China has thus been carried on valiantly in North and Central China. It is hoped that a further development will be made by these regions which form the central zone of construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, leading toward the greater consolidation of the economic union between Japan, Manchoukuo and China.

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Sumatra
Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Telok-Betong.
Java
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1942

Alaska

The fact is patent that Alaska is so located as to constitute America's outpost in a Pacific war. America has always regarded it as a territory of promise with its undeveloped resources. True, the territory is rich in mineral resources and its supplies of timber, furs and fish are also plentiful, but it is on its strategic value that American imperialism pins high hopes. In one of his novels, Jack London gives a graphic description of the terrible rush of Americans, mad with excitement over goldmining, into Alaska in 1898, but it will be observed that incomparably more young Americans are being sent there at the present time—and this in pursuit of President Roosevelt's policy of aggression.

President Roosevelt has been trying to stir up the interest of the American people in Alaska by citing the late General William Mitchell's reference to that territory as "Achilles' heel in America's defense," striving at the same time to instil into American minds that America's defense is for protecting herself from "aggressive" Japan. In stressing the strategic importance of that country, he and other American imperialists used to remind their people that steamship lines connecting the Western coast of America and Japan ran close to the South Aleutian islands, that a distance of only 660 miles separated Attu island at the western extremity of the Aleutian group from the nearest Japanese naval and air base and that Japan could, if she wished, carry out air raids on the mainland of America easily as the flying radius from Yokohama via the Aleutians and Alaska is less than 900 miles. Now that war has actually broken out between Japan and America, the strategic importance of Alaska is, no doubt, more widely recognized in America. However, it was not for providing against Japan only that the late General Mitchell sounded the tocsin by describing Alaska as "Achilles' heel." This can easily be gathered from the fact that, about the time the European war broke out, the American press assiduously endeavored to direct the attention of the American people to the activities of the Soviet Union in the North Pacific. It was then busily reported in the American papers that Soviet military activity was going on on Big Diomede Island, located only about eight miles from Small Diomede Island of Alaska in Bering strait, that the Soviet authorities were building bases on Bering and Medney islands of the Komandorski group, that landing grounds were being laid out on these islands, that Bering Island has a submarine base, that for strategic reasons the area, 30 miles in diameter, around Komandorski and neighboring islands had been closed to all aliens since 1930 and that many Japanese fishing boats were reported missing within this area (see William M. Franklin: Alaska, Outpost of American Defense, Foreign Affairs, October, 1940). It may further be remarked that when the Soviet authorities announced in July, 1940, the opening of an air service from Habarovsk to Petropavlovsk, a distance of 1,400 miles, the American Government showed signs of considerable alarm.

One thing which we should not forget in the study of Alaska is that the territory belonged to Russia up to 1867. History shows that as a result of his exploration by order of Peter the Great, Vitus Bering discovered in 1728 the fact that a strait intervened between Russian and American territories and that this strait was named after the Russian explorer. In 1841, Bering arrived in Alaska and thence Russian interest was whetted exceedingly in that territory, resulting eventually in its merger into Russian territory. Later, the natural wealth of Alaska aroused American interest exceedingly, so much so that America gradually came to exert greater influence over that country than Russia. Finally, taking advantage of Russia's exhaustion after the Crimean War, America caused Russia to sell Alaska to her under the Agreement signed at Sitka on March 3, 1867. Anyway, it is fairly certain that in purchasing Alaska from Russia seventy-five years ago, America was motivated by some strategic considerations besides being attracted by its natural resources.

Recently, America announced the completion of a new high road from the mainland of America to Alaska via Canada. This means that the long-cherished desire of American imperialism has finally been realized. American imperialism had long regarded with discontent the fact that except for the regular air servcie in operation between Seattle and Juneau, steamships constituted the only means of transport available to reach Alaska, and consequently the construction of a high road between the mainland of America and Alaska across West Canada had been claiming earnest attention since 1929. In 1930, President Hoover appointed a committee of inquiry into the problem and in 1935, President Roosevelt nominated a new committee of inquiry for the study of the same subject. It may further be mentioned that a Congressman representing Alaska introduced a Bill in the House of Representatives in 1940, according to which the President was to be authorized to build a high road along a route which he might judge best to meet defense requirements. The new high road just built will, needless to say, be used by America under the present situation chiefly as a military route of transport in the war against Japan, but it is nevertheless interesting to note that the new road has put Canada in a virtual state of subservience to America and also that it may as well prove a dagger pointed at Russia's throat.

It is a well-known fact that in the present war America is attempting to carry out her imperialistic policy in a most undisguised manner. In a previous article we had occasion to point out that for many years America had been pushing military and economic preparations with a view to establishing control over African Continent. Her present invasion of North Africa is nothing but a natural outcome of her long and elaborate preparations. Some Belgian and French colonies have already been sacrificed on the altar of this American policy of aggression, and what is most ironical is the fact that it is claiming the heaviest sacrifices from Britain, America's ally. Since the outbreak of the European war, one British Dominion or colony after another has fallen under American control. Not only does America keep her troops in India and Australia but she has now placed Canada under her virtual military control through the construction of the new high road. There is, indeed, no disguising the fact that America's mind is set on taking over all the possessions of the crumbling British Empire in the vai hope of realizing her dream of domination over the world. It remains to be seen what part Alaska is going to play in future in the American scheme of insatiable imperialistic aggression.

Foreign Traditions Enrich Japanese Arts

Though Japanese art is influenced by natural beauty it has its source in foreign traditions. The arts of China, India and, remotely, Greece, after passing through the medium of the Japanese mind, took on local color, as rays of light are changed by different atmospheres. The distinction between natural and cultivated beauty marks the conflict between Shintoism and Buddhism.

An old Shintoist said, "Japan is like a pine tree growing naturally in the mountains. Other countries are like a pine trimmed, shaped and planted in a garden."

A Buddhist said, "Japan, like Switzerland, is rich in natural beauty, but if the beauty added to Japan were removed the loss could not be measured."

Confucianism, in turn, has contributed to good manners and decorous living. (Excerpt from "The Beauty of Japan.")

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 18, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

The Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. yesterday announced that a unit of the Imperial Navy attacked Baker Island on December 11 and Johnston Island on December 16, and destroyed a greater part of the enemy's important military establishments.

* * *

In close concert with the Japanese Army Forces attacking Hongkong, Japanese Naval Forces launched a severe offensive upon the city from both air and sea and sank an enemy gunboat and six torpedo boats, according to an announcement by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

According to a radio message reaching Peking, the British authorities in Singapore have decided to pass, in a few days, an emergency legislative bill concerning the mobilization of both men and women for the defense of Singapore whenever the authorities deem it necessary.

* * *

The radio station at Penang in Malaya has suspended its broadcast since December 15. It is presumed that the radio station was wrecked by the intensive bombing by the Japanese Air Force.

* * *

Japanese Forces attacking British and native troops along the Thailand-Malaya frontier, are advancing steadily into Malaya and are driving the enemy before them.

* * *

Honolulu, from December 15, instituted gasoline rationing in the city by drastically cutting gasoline consumption of motor cars to 10 gallons per month, it was reported from Lisbon.

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The 78th extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet was brought to a formal close at 11 a.m. today, with a ceremony in the chamber of the House of Peers.

FUTURE TO SEE ASIATIC CULTURE IN GREATER GLORY AND SPLENDOR

Unprecedented Victories of Japan to Spur Development Of Oriental Civilization to Newer Heights

By INA METAXA
Special to the Japan Times Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

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Part I

The culture of the Orient is highly spiritual and all its expressions is full of abstractions. It is much older than the culture of the West. The archaelogical discoveries made since the nineteenth century have provided us with opportunities to retrospect on the brilliant Oriental civilization that existed in the remote past. Egyptology, the Babylonian cycle, the Zend-Avesta, the Mazdeism of Iran and the Hinduism and Buddhism of India forcefully indicate the lofty ideals of the East at a time when a large section of mankind was still leading a crude primitive life. They also unfold a vivid panorama of highly developed countries, of very wise and advanced peoples and of a depth of thought and philosophy more or less still unknown in the West.

The Orient has been able to maintain its long-standing civilization because of the fact that the same races have continued to live on the same soil, preserving substantially the old religions and traditions. The Occident, however, had to put up with the onrush of new races in the past, and so it developed a reformed ethnological culture. Although Greek and Roman civilizations influenced Western art and literature, the growth of Christianity gave a new, metamorphic direction to Occidental civilization. With Christianity came quite a different trend of thoughts, and the northern races, who had an analytical and concrete mind, formed the bulwark of the European nations, thereby creating what is called Western culture. And this Western culture has overstepped Oriental civilization in many respects today, particulary in scientific and material fields. Consequently, the West takes pride in saying that "the Orient sleeps, while the world moves on." Its view is no doubt correct so far as it relates to material and scientific traits of the East in terms of Western modernity. Beyond that, the Orient still retains its par excellence civilization, for it still possesses a peculiar knowledge of many forces of Nature which the modern scientist of the West has yet to acquire.

Keys to Understanding

The key to the understanding of the Oriental character is to be found in the arts of India, China and Japan. Hindu art is often too symbolical. In it the form is sacrificed for the sake of the symbol. The desire to express an abstract thought prompts a Hindu artist to create shapes which do not exist in Nature, such as deities with many arms and hands, with several heads, or with small heads growing out of the natural head like crowns. These variations are meant to represent mental and philosophical conceptions, having deep symbolical significances. For instance, the God Shiva, personification of change and earthly life, is represented with four arms, which signify eternal life in the midst of mundane existence. Even the Buddhist art of India, despite its richness in cubic sense, endeavors to give prominence to symbolistic effects.

The Chinese represent the great powers of Nature in the shape of dragons and serpents which are shown as either benevolent or terrible. Their lions, their dogs are quite fantastic and are used as emblems of evil powers or as protective guardians. Chinese art excels in gorgeousness and in brilliancy of colors. It is not abstract as Hindu art. In architecture it has created a curve with both ends uplifted which gives to the building an aspect of gladness—the curve of the smile. This originality is best seen in the style of pagodas, and perhaps it denotes the serenity of Chinese philosophy.

Different From Rest

Japanese art, which is largely indebted to India and China, has quite a different national trait. Using the emblems of Hinduism, especially that of Buddhist religious art, it harmonizes the proportions of an object and its supplementary features. For example, the delightful "thousand Kannons" of the Sanjusangendo Temple in Kyoto. Another instance of how abstract thoughts are treated in ordered sequence by Japanese artists is seen in the statues of the "kings" in the museum of Nara. These kings represent will power and they look fierce. Their short and strong muscular bodies give the impression of force. They brandish terrible weapons and trample on horrid kinds of brutes, which they must crush under their feet, and which personify evil and vice.

In India the development of incomparable absolute thoughts reacted adversely on the maintenance of realism, and as a consequence, it began to neglect the realistic side of life. Having attained heights where mortals could hardly breathe, it failed to bring its masses to that level, and yet these masses possessed and still possess an innate philosophic sense. On the other hand, to suit the mentalities of the different races in the country, several mythologies and religious denominations were permitted to grow, and this varied features enabled India to propagate a culture representing a complex whole. But from the administrative point of view, the want of balance between the top and the lower strata and the prevalence of caste distinction not only hindered the formation of a strong, united State, but caused the nation to fall victims to successive foreign invasions.

Code of Morals

China is trying to organize a comfortable material life. It is showing proficiency in agriculture, though it lacks modern machinery. It understands commerce and industry well. From ancient days, it has been fortunate to have many abstract philosophers, including Laotse. The Buddhist doctrine, brought from India, has been preserved in Chinese books, but it has not taken a firm root in the minds of the masses. Confucius is really the best representative of Chinese philosophers. He certainly admits heaven to be the source of all light, and yet he is more occupied with morality than with pure philosophy. Chinese religion is, in fact, a code of morals. Europeans and Americans lay greater stress on moral conduct than on the understanding of philosophical ideas or even that of the "mysteries" which exist in the Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic Christian religions.

As for Japan, owing to its contacts with the Occident in the Meiji era, and the subsequent progress of the nation as a world Power, it has reconstructed its cultural fabric on a vigorous foundation. It is generally asserted that the first written historical document regarding Japan is the Kojiki, which was compiled about the fifth or sixth century A.D. But it would be interesting to know that there is a Greek document dated the third century B.C. which refers to Japan indirectly. During the time of Alexander the Great, a Greek book was compiled entitled The Handbook of Sailors, dealing with countries of East Asia and islands lying beyond the Indian Ocean. In this volume Didorus quotes the report of Jambulos, a Greek traveller of the third century B.C., on voyages he made to certain islands. From his descriptions of some of them one gets the impression that he is referring to a number of Japanese islands, although he does not recognize them as parts of ancient Japan. He says that the Greek sailors, after sailing for four months from Ethiopia, arrived at a great island in the East, and that it belong "to a group of seven islands of the same size separated from each other by equal distance. The inhabitants of all seven islands used to have the same kind of living and customs." It can be assumed that this "great island" either refers to the mainland of Japan or to one of the Japanese islands. Therefore, it is obvious that, in tracing the primitive history of Japan, importance should be attached to this Greek source.

Record of Jambulos

It is evident from the writings of Plato and the archaeological discoveries made in Crete that the Cretans had a powerful fleet at the time when the great island of Poseidonia, a part of Atlantis, sank beneath the waves of the Atlantic Ocean. Later, under the Minoan Dynasty of Crete, Cretan sailors went round Africa, and they were known to the Egyptians by the name of "Aka," corresponding to that of "Acheans" used by Homer. It was much later that the designation "Hellenes" or "Greeks" came into vogue. Considered in this light and notwithstanding the immense distance, there is nothing incredible that the intrepid sailors from the shores of the Mediterranean penetrated as far as the archipelago of East Asia in the days of Alexander the Great.

In the Periodicals

Jikyoku Zasshi, Vol. 1, No. 12, December, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers the Kaizo sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: Highlights of a Round-table Conference on the First Anniversary of the Outbreak of Greater East Asia and Our Duty, Enhancement of Life's Fighting Power, the War of Greater East Asia and Border of North Manchoukuo, Discussions on World War Situation, and Questions and Answers on Control Society.

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin, No. 1,441 dated December 6, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin-bu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo. Contents: Past and Present of Wartime Financial Policy, and Latest Condition of Chinese Tung Oil.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK SPEEDED UP IN CHINA

Major Economic Difficulties Have Already Been Removed

(From the Toyo Keizai)

The year 1942 has seen the construction of a new China making headway, steadily and successfully under the banner of peaceful national construction.

The new Government in Nanking after the retreat of the old to the inner part of Szechwan Province, has brought under its rule North and Central China, areas which are the most important in China from the industrial and populational view point. Especially in North China have investments been rapidly increasing of late years, thanks in part to the ceaseless work of mopping-up operations of the Japanese Army.

The table below gives the total amount of the North China Development Company's loans and investments made in North China. At the end of December, 1939, following the year of its establishment (November, 1938), the total was some ¥226,000,000, and at the end of December, 1940, the figure had increased by 2.44 times; at the end of March, 1941, by 2.7 times; and at the end of March, 1942, by 3.96 times, or about 4.0 times.

(1) Outstanding Loans, Investments of North China Development Co.
(In millions of yen)

Date	Investments	Loans	Total	Index No.
Dec. end, 1938 ...	....	20.9	....	...
,, 1939 ...	101.7	121.9	226.6	100
,, 1940 ...	239.4	313.2	552.6	244
,, 1941 ...	214.3	368.0	612.4	270
Mar. end, 1942 ...	301.0	595.7	896.7	396

Coal Output Increases

The total output of coal in North China, which is one of the most important resources there, and for which great expectations are held, rose about 5,000,000 tons in 1941 over 1940, when about 700,000 tons are said to have been shipped to Japan above the shipments during 1940. This may be enough to give an idea as to the development of North China. A greater increase in output is expected hereafter as the Kailan Colliery has been taken over upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. At the same time, different means are under contemplation for the industrial construction of North China, such as the production of pitch and benzol from North China coal through low temperature dry distillation, the erection of a steel works consuming as their material iron ore from the Lungyen and Kinling Mines and Shantung caking coal and the establishment of a soda industry using Shantung and Changlu salt.

Things do not permit, however, the mere development of the mining industry alone, more especially in North China, where the Chinese communists are making persistent attempts to extend their influence. Various measures have hitherto been taken, therefore, for the benefit of the agricultural village there. Intensive measures have been taken since the commencement of the Greater East Asia War, which obliged the people in China to cease from dependence upon foreign countries. Immediately after that, measures were taken to increase urgently the production of food in North China. One of them is the cultivation of land into rice fields at an outlay of ¥4,200,000,000. Another measure is the disinfection of the seeds and an improvement of fertilizers by using sulphate of ammonia.

Condition in Central China

In Central China, utmost efforts have also been made for the construction of a new China under the direction of the National Government, simultaneously with the steady and successful development of the same work in North China. But the existence of Shanghai where the leading foreign settlements in China are located, has thrown hindrances in the way of the preservation of peace and the development of industry in the past. In Central China, efforts have been concentrated in the securing of the so-called dots and lines, except in the cleaned up districts of about 5,500 square kilometers centering around Changshu.

Considering, however, that Japan secured control over river transportation, over the Changkiang River as far away as Ichang, it may be hoped that the work of economic restoration of Central China will bear fruits before long, if pertinent measures are taken. In fact, the total outstanding amount of loans and investments made by the Central China Development Company show a similarly rapid growth as in the case of North China. The following gives the details:

(2) Outstanding Loans, Investments of Central China Development Co.
(In millions of yen)

Date	Investments	Loans	Total	Index No.
Dec. end, 1939	34.0	8.7	42.7	100
,, 1940	51.5	47.1	93.7	219
,, 1941	54.4	60.7	115.1	269
Mar. end, 1942	61.7	108.8	170.5	399

The output of iron ore at Maanshan, Toachung and Tayeh and of coal at Hainan are tolerably large and enough to meet Japanese demand. Efforts are being put forth to attain self-sufficiency in Central China. The development of the mining industry is being assisted by Japanese and Chinese

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LOANS EXTENDED TO CHUNGKING INTENDED TO ENSLAVE CHIANG

People of China in Unoccupied Areas Suffering From Untold Economic Hardships and Difficulties

By SHIGEO IMURA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part II

Who is Lauchlin Currie? He first arrived in Chungking in February, 1941, immediately after President Roosevelt launched out on a positive policy toward Chungking by appointing Clarence E. Gaus as Ambassador to China to relieve Nelson Johnson, an old type diplomat. Chungking gives the following list as Currie's services to it:

1. The perfecting of a structure for increasing government revenues. The system of monopoly of vital commodities, the payment of the land (farm) tax in kind, etc., were enforced largely at his suggestion.
2. The effecting of unification of local administrative organs and the resultant curtailment of expenditures.
3. Price stabilization and price control.
4. Reorganization of China's primitive economy into a wartime structure. For instance, scattered small-scale manufacturing industries were consolidated into large-scale enterprises along modern lines.
5. The introduction of a system of irrigation and of American agricultural technique with a view to foodstuff productivity expansion.
6. Removal of internal friction and especially adjustment of the relations between Chungking and the Communist Party. The strengthening of the Kuomintang-Communist relations is due to the change in the international situation, it is true, but it owes a great deal to Currie's efforts.
7. Efforts for the centralization of financial and economic power and for the elimination of strife among the provincial warlords.

Ulterior Aims Bared

But make no mistake. All this is nothing but the formula of American British exploitation of Chungking with Chiang Kai-shek as cat's-paw. The wartime reorganization of Chungking's economy, whatever its outward appearance, can be nothing else than American-British manipulation of the manpower and resources available in the Chungking-controlled area.

Revisiting Chungking on July 20, 1942 by air via India, Currie held an important conference with Chiang Kai-shek the following day. He also had a lengthy conversation with Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, Chang Kung-chan, Minister of Communications; Hsu Kan, Minister of Foodstuffs, and others, reportedly on the following points:

1. Prohibition of the circulation of fapi in the areas under the control of the National Government at Nanking.
2. Wartime control over all private banks.
3. Fixing of an exchange rate in order to avoid a devaluation of fapi and to link it with American dollars, instead of pound sterling.
4. Enforcement of direct control over producers so as indirectly to control commodity markets and, ultimately, to avoid an inflation as far as possible.
5. All funds on hand, except those for the payment of salaries and wages, should be transferred to productive enterprises so as to avoid hoarding and spectaculative transactions.
6. Agricultural loans and loans to industrialists effecting amalgamations should be at least doubled.

Currency Problem

Strengthening of fapi against the Nanking-Tokyo currency offensive was also among the missions of Currie's revisit to Chungking. But the most important mission, needless to say, was to mobilize the manpower and resources in the Chungking-controlled area so as to bolster American-British strength in their war with Japan. For this purpose, the two countries have granted loans to Chungking, as follows:

1. A $500,000,000 American loan agreement was concluded on March 2, 1942, following the formation on January 1 of the so-called Allied camp made up of 20 odd countries including Chungking, the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and others. The loan is for Chungking's currency reform and price stabilization.

2. Another £50,000,000 was extended by Britain.

3. These two loans have been made public by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, but there are, according to reports, other loans:

a. $100,000,000 financial loan. On May 27, 1942, an agreement providing for a $50,000,000 loan was concluded in Washington. Previously, an agreement for a loan of the same amount had been made, bringing the total to $100,000,000.

b. $1,000,000,000 arms loan. A 15-point agreement concerning a loan of arms to Chungking was concluded in Washington on June 2 and made public on June 5. The salient points of the agreement are: (1) In view of the new situation confronting Chungking the United States shall consider a $1,000,000,000 arms loan to Chungking on the same terms as with the Soviet Union and Britain. (2) The United States shall send to Chungking, by transport means considered the best, the same quantity of arms and ammunition as has been sent to the Soviet Union and Britain. The denominations of the arms and ammunition shall be decided by a sub-committee to be established in Washington. (3) The United States government shall lift the ban on the participation of American soldiers in the Chungking army. (4) This agreement shall take effect on June 15 and remain in force for five years.

Rehabilitation Loan

c. $500,000,000 mining rehabilitation loan. Currie on his revisit to Chungking on July 20 seems to have concluded this new loan agreement, the principal points of which are: (1) This agreement shall be designated as the mining rehabilitation loan, and shall provide for the dispatch of between 500 and 1,000 American experts for the development of mining in the hinterland and for the building of communication lines. (2) In return for the loan, Chungking agrees to surrender to the United States half the title to the resources developed by virtue of this agreement. (3) For the duration of the current war, all imports and exports between Chungking and the United States shall be made by barter and utmost efforts shall be made for a smooth exchange of commodities.

The first two loans will be used as the collateral for bonds to be used by Chungking, as will be explained later. As regards the $100,000,000 financial loan, this is intended to put Chungking's wartime finances on the right track. The arms loan recognizes the participation of American soldiers in active service in the Chungking army. Through the last-mentioned mining rehabilitation loan, America schemes to acquire the mining rights in the Chungking hinterland.

These arrangements, although they take the form of loans, are, one and all, deep-laid schemes calculated to retain control of the Chungking area and its masses through food measures, to turn Chungking into an arsenal by sending experts and equipment and to assume command of the Chungking army by sending American soldiers in active service. In other words, they are chains to bind Chungking to the American-British clique.

According to a Chungking dispatch dated September 27, the Chief of the Information Section of Chungking's Foreign Office announced that, through the good offices of Lauch'in Currie, a body of 30 American experts in sanitation, agriculture, forestry, road-building and mining, headed by Robert Donald, of the U.S. army engineering corps and Professor J. Emerson of Wisconsin University were already on their way to Chungking.

Another report has it that America is now contemplating air transportation of munitions to Chungking and the Soviet Union by the so-called giant planes. "Round-the-globe air traffic" is the name given to this plan, which, it is believed, will be carried out by American enterprisers, the same report adds.

We thus see the chains binding Chungking rapidly being tightened. Aside from the question as to how far these aids can be actually given to Chungking, it is transparently clear that America and Britain, taking advantage of Chungking's weakening, is binding it hands and feet. The granting of these loans, be it remembered, is not giving cash.

Bonds Floated

On the strength of these nominal loans, Chungking has issued the following bonds to a total of nearly 6,000,000,000 yuans:

1. American dollar savings bonds, issued April 1st total $100,000,000 or roughly 2,000,000,000 yuans at the then ruling exchange rate, on the security of a portion of the $500,000,000 loan granted March 2. Redeemable in New York in three years in instalments in dollar.

2. "Allied Victory" American dollar bonds, issued May 1, on the collateral of another portion of the $500,000,000 loan. Total issue value $100,000,000 or roughly 1,700,000,000 yuans at the then ruling rate of exchange. Medals are offered to purchasers in order to encourage buying.

3. Fapi public bonds, issued July 1, on the security of the £50,000,000 British loan. A law was promulgated on June 27, authorizing the issue of these bonds, which are designated as the "Allied Victory Bonds" issued in the 31st year (of the Chungking calendar, which corresponds to 1942). Total issue value 1,000,000,000 yuans. Interest six per cent annum, payable semi-annually. Redemption will commence in 1944.

4. Circulation of customs gold notes. Since May 1, the Central Bank, on the strength of still an-

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